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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Old Furniture Made New
By using the Aromatic Furniture Polish. Only sold by Joseph Fleming, 81 Market street, sole agent.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead
Covers more surface,
Makes a whiter job,
Is more durable,
And costs less money
Than any other lead in the market.
We guarantee satisfaction or money refunded.
Sole agents for this brand,
McCLARRAN & McKWNNAN,
Druggists and Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Colors, Putty and Window Glass, No. 85 Market street. Observe the *House covered with red signs.*

Furniture for Sale.
Several suits of fine Chamber Furniture, oil finish, by Joseph Meyer & Son, 424 Penn street, and 155 Smithfield street. tuths

Pure White Lead and Oils
Can be purchased cheapest at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, than at any other place in the city. Remember the place, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. tf

Dutcher's Bed Bug Shot
For Bed Bugs,
Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Gorham Manufacturing Company.
Trade Mark for Sterling. Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.
Gorham Manufacturing Company,
Providence, R. I.
STERLING SILVER WARE,
and
NICKEL SILVER PLATED WARE.
Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Iron Clad Oath in Virginia.

A Damper on the Confederates—Departure of Minister to Venezuela—Presidential Party Returned—Registration in Virginia—Colored Men as Jurors—The Chinese Mission—National Bank Reports Favorable.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1869.

The Iron-Clad Oath in Virginia.

General Canby's announcement that no one will be admitted as a member of the Virginia Legislature to be elected in August unless he can take the iron-clad test oath caused a good deal of talk and some disturbance of feeling among the Democrats of that State. They were willing to let the Radicals have most of the Congressional delegation, so they might control the Legislature themselves. A large proportion of their legislative candidates are men who served in the rebel army, and therefore cannot take the oath in question, however well disposed they may be to the new order of things. They are now said to have thought Gen. Canby could or would set aside the reconstruction acts for their benefit. Finding he will not, they will allow the election to go by default or put a different class of candidates, which cannot yet be judged.

Left for Venezuela.

Hon. Jas. R. Partridge, of Maryland, our new Minister to Venezuela, started from Baltimore for his field of duty this morning. He sails on Wednesday from New York to St. Thomas, whence he goes to the principal port of Venezuela. One of his first duties will be to see what can be done towards collecting the claims of certain citizens of this country which were adjusted under the treaty made some years ago, but have not been settled. He was handsomely entertained by the Union Club of Baltimore Saturday evening.

Returned.

The President and family and Gen. Sherman have returned to Washington, and Secretary Boutwell is expected to-morrow or next day. Some business has accumulated for the President's table, which he will probably dispose of *in short order. He goes off again in about a* fortnight if the public interest does not keep him here. He said, when asked on the cars to-day, that any man might be pleased with such receptions as were given him in Massachusetts.

The Trouble about the Colored Printer.

Things were rather lively out at the Government Printing office to-day. Two or three workmen resigned because the colored man would stay any longer under the same roof with the colored man Douglass, and two or three of the leaders in the fight against him were dismissed by the Superintendent. Douglass's case goes over to the next meeting of the Union, near the end of July.

Again Continued.

The suit of **Lawyer Bradley** *vs.* Judge Fisher, growing out of the Summit trial, came up again to-day before Judge Wylie, and was put over one week because Judge Fisher was engaged in holding the Criminal Court and could not attend his own case.

The Registration in Virginia
Closes next Thursday. The result of the work in Alexandria county for the last week was—whites, 422; negroes 161; making additions to the lists throughout the State so far as heard from are in about this proportion.

Colored Jurors.

The law providing that colored men may sit on juries in Washington went into effect to-day, and a considerable number of this class of citizens were summoned this afternoon. The Grand Jury meets to-morrow morning.

Women Clerks.

Commissioner Fisher, of the Patent Office, further illustrates his faith in the civil service bill by putting the fifty-two women clerks of his bureau through an examination to prove their efficiency.

The Chinese Mission.

If the report that Howard, of Michigan, has declined the mission to China proves true, the hope is very generally expressed here that Ross Browne may be allowed to remain there.

National Bank Reports.

The Comptroller of the Currency is beginning to receive the reports of National Banks on the 12th inst., recently called for. They generally show a healthy condition.

Sun Stroke.

Two or three mild cases of sun stroke are reported as produced by the excessive heat of to-day and yesterday.

Revenue Assessor.

Michael Scanlon, an old Chicagoan, recently appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Brooklyn District, New York, is here preparing to enter on his new work. He has one of the worst districts in the country, but means to execute the law there in all its length and breadth, and the revenue bureau will stand by him in so doing.

Personal.

Congressman Judd reached here to-day, and is going South on private business.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

SALES OF GOLD—SMALL AMOUNTS OF BONDS.

After the close of the present fiscal year, June 30, and until further notice, instead of weekly purchases of bonds and sales of gold, the Secretary of the Treasury will purchase one million bonds on alternate weeks, commencing Thursday July 1st, and will sell one million of gold on alternate weeks, commencing on Thursday, July 8th. The Assistant Treasurer has been instructed accordingly.

RECIPROCITY.

On the 12th inst. Secretary Fish addressed an official letter to the British Minister, informing him of the action of the House of Representatives at its last session, recommending a renewal of negotiations for the arrangement of trade with Canada, and inviting Mr. Thornton to co-operation with the view to the negotiation of a convention covering the interchange of products, free navigation of the St. Lawrence, freedom of the fisheries, bonded fisheries, and such other matters as may be engrossed in the general subject of trade relations between the United States and Canada. The British Government has given the Canadian authorities the practical results of these subjects, so far as they are concerned, and it is expected that Canadian representatives will arrive here immediately to confer with the assistant British Minister in consideration of the proposed convention.

CANTON, OHIO.

Sudden Death of a Prominent Democrat —Heavy Rains.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
CANTON, OHIO, June 21, 1869.

Judge John S. Cook, long an active and respected member of the Democratic party, died yesterday at his residence, near Louisville, in this county. He had filled many important trusts, and enjoyed the confidence of the community. He was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Jefferson, and in 1846 and 1847 was a member of the Ohio House of Representatives for the county of Stark, and was a prominent candidate for nomination for that office at the period of his death.

During the war of the rebellion he was a paymaster in the army, discharging the duties of the office with the integrity that was habitual to him during a long life.

Since Saturday night there have been heavy rains all over the country, rendering traveling over the roads impracticable, and smashing and making the working of the corn crops impossible.

Ohio River at Ironton.

IRONTON, O., June 21, 1869.

Boats passed down to-day: Telegraph at eleven A. M. Passed up: Renton at six P. M. River falling. Weather cloudy, with heavy rains last night and to-day, and very warm.

About fifty prominent business firms of St. Louis have guaranteed the Merchants Exchange, or Grain Association, against loss in the experiment of bringing an ocean steamer from New York and loading her at that port.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Democratic County Nominations—Delegates Instructed for Cass.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, PA., June 21, 1869.

The Democratic County Convention met here to-day and nominated the following tickets: Assembly, John McBride and J. N. Walker; Treasurer, James B. Gibson; Prothonotary, M. B. Donehoo; Register, J. Y. Hamilton; Recorder, J. P. Chariton; Clerk of Court, S. R. Ruth; Surveyor, Joseph Gayman. Auditor, G. W. Morrison; Director of Poor, Workman Hughes. The delegates to the State Convention were instructed to support General Cass for Governor.

J. S.

MINISTER WEBB.

Correspondence with the Brazilian Government.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The following is a condensed account of Minister Webb's correspondence with the Brazilian government; On October, 1866, the American whale ship Canada got ashore on the Garris reefs, near the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte. Brazilian soldiers, in spite of the remonstrances of Captain and crew, seized the vessel and selling her cargo, deposited the proceeds in the Brazilian treasury. Reclamation was made by our government. The owners of the vessel renewed their claims in 1864 through Minister Webb for damages and interest to the amount of $400,000. Finally Minister Webb was authorized to compromise on the payment of $70,000, or one-fifth of the original amount. In April last Baron de Coleziper, on behalf of the Brazilian government, rejected this offer, on the ground that the Brazilian Minister at Washington had not advised this government that he had been informed by Mr. Seward of his having issued renewed instructions to the Minister in Brazil, and would until officially informed of the fact through their Minister, Gen. Webb wrote to the Baron, protesting against his taking such a shabby ground, and declaring that it was maintained he should ask for his passport. On the 18th of May Minister Webb received a note from the Brazilian foreign office, stating that no disrespect was intended toward him, but that the American government not having announced to the Brazilian Minister in Washington the withdrawal of the promised reconsideration, or of the issue of renewed and modified instructions to General Webb, keeps his government in the same state of uncertainty that it was in before, and from which it expected to be brought in such manner as shall have full consideration for the respect due to our Minister, and from one government to the other. On receiving this note General Webb replied in severe language, demanded his passports, and obtained them. As he was preparing to leave for home, he discharged a fireworm upon the Brazilian authorities, of which the following is a sample sentence:

"If in disregarding my rights and grossly insulting my Government, the present reactionary and imbecile government of Brazil has also violated the rights which by courtesy belong to any colleagues, their wild, doubtless collectively, or each for himself, do as I have done—to what is necessary in the premises. Brazil has been admitted into the family of civilized nations, and being within the pale, she must be prepared to fulfill the duties she has voluntarily assumed, and be taught to practice the international amenities of the age."

This note appears to have brought the Brazilians to their senses. Their Government, at once yielded all that General Webb demanded, and diplomatic relations were forthwith restored.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamer Cricket, from Key West for New York, went ashore at St. Augustine flat bar on the 14th. She is a total loss.

The frigates Savannah and Macedonian, of the north atlantic squadron, left Fortress Monroe yesterday on their annual cruise, the steamer Mercury and Penguin following.

Saturday afternoon John Kinney, of Newark, New Jersey, became involved in a quarrel with his wife, when he seized an axe and inflicted a fatal wound on her head which will probably terminate fatally.

The boiler of a locomotive engine, belonging to the Reading Railroad exploded Saturday evening, at Mahomina Place, Schuylkill county, killing the engineer, George Wilson, instantly. The fireman was badly hurt. There is a slight prospect of his recovery.

The British troop ship Crocodile arrived at St. Johns, N. B., on Saturday night, eleven days from Plymouth, having on board the fortieth battalion of the Sixteenth Rifles and sail on Tuesday for England. There will then be no British soldiers left in Nova Scotia, and it *is supposed not more than one company,* if any, will be stationed there in Canada.

The National Horse Fair will open at Leavenworth to-day. A number of famous horses have already arrived.

A special from Hays City, Kansas, dated June 19th, says: Col. Greenwood's surveying party, who are surveying the route of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, from Sheridan to Denver, were attacked this morning, fifteen miles beyond Sheridan, by a band of fifty Indians.

The towboat Bengal Tigar is expected at St. Louis from Dubuque with 1,000 tons of ice, 32,000 bushels of wheat, 13,000 bushels of oats and not landed 17,000 bushels of corn at Keokuk.

The first execution in South Carolina under the reconstruction of the State government took place on Friday afternoon at Arlington Court House, where a negro named Cyrus Cox was hanged for the murder of Robert Suggest, white, in January last. The execution passed off quietly, the Sheriff and ministers, as well as most of the spectators, being negroes. Cox confessed his guilt.

Charles H. McDonald, aged sixteen, employed in the *Republican* office at Frederick, Md., committed suicide yesterday morning by taking laudanum.

Judge Joseph P. Allyn, of Hartford, Conn., formerly one of the United States Judges for Arizona territory, who died recently in Paris, left by will $5,000 each to the Orphans' Asylum, Hartford Hospital, Hartford Charitable Society and Young Men's Institute, $5,000 for the erection of a piece of statuary in the Park, $2,500 to Hon. Gideon Welles and Wm. Faxon, late of the Navy Department, who were warm personal friends, and the balance to his relatives.

Ulman's distillery, situated on the South side of Baltimore county, Maryland, has been seized by the revenue officers. It is valued at $300,000. It is alleged that through connivances or the neglect of the government officers, every facility has been offered the proprietors to perpetrate frauds on the revenue, and that every section of the revenue law regulating distilleries has been violated.

The supplementary concert of the Peace Festival, which came off in the Coliseum, Boston, Sunday night, before an audience of 15,000, proved a great success. Five thousand choristers, and Madame Parepa Rosa, Miss Adelaide Phillips and Ole Bull participated. The concert was conducted by Messrs. Gilmore, Zerrahn and Eighberg. It is probable that there will be no more musical entertainments given in the Coliseum this week, at least till Saturday, when a series of popular musical entertainments will probably be inaugurated. In most of the churches, on Sunday, favorable allusion was made, by their pastors, to the great moral accomplishments and effects of the Peace Festival. They were united in commendation of the affair.

The continued wet weather is becoming serious cause of alarm to Illinois farmers. Unless there is a change soon the crops in northern and middle Illinois will come near proving a failure.

It is understood that the elevator men of Chicago are not disposed to comply with the wishes of the Board of Trade as indicated by the resolutions passed on Saturday, at least not for the present. It is said that they will hold off until the bulk of the grain now in the country shall have been sent to market.

Yesterday morning a special train from Sacramento, Cala., reached Chicago, bringing the wife of Gov. Stanford, President of the Central Pacific Railroad, her children, servants and friends. The train consists of two elegant cars, which were built at Sacramento.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has just rendered a decision approving the validity of the provision of the city charter of Chicago, requiring foreign insurance companies doing agencies in that city to pay two dollars on every hundred dollars of premium received.

Wm. Winters, an employee of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, was shot dead afterwards beaten to death with the butt of a pistol, by an Irishman named Milden, at Mason's depot. Milden escaped.

Robert L. Smith, formerly Sheriff, dropped dead in Memphis yesterday afternoon while in a fit.

Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, has signed the prohibitory liquor law, to go into effect July first.

The *State Journal*, Stokes organ, made its appearance at Nashville last evening. It is edited by Gristiam & Bovell, late editors of the *Press and Times*. It contains a dispatch from H. A. Hamilton, of Memphis, stating that a Democratic Register for Shelby county has been appointed by Gov. Senter. A dispatch to the *Press and Times* from East Tennessee states that Stokes, in his speeches Friday and Saturday, was severe in his denunciations of Senator Brownlow, and declared that Grant was on his side; that he was expecting a dispatch from him to that effect. Senter adheres to his first position on the suffrage question, whilst Stokes is becoming more stringent.

The Fort Smith (Ark.) *Herald* of the 12th reports that the killing last week of Mr. Ingalls, aged seventeen, residing near the State line, by five Choctaw Indians, who escaped to their nation. The girl had interfered to save her mother, whom they threatened to kill, when they shot her through the head.

In the Yerger case, at Jackson, Mississippi, yesterday, the prosecution commenced the examination of witnesses.

The Conservative Republican State Convention meets in Jackson, Miss., to-morrow. The Radical Republican Convention will be held a little more than the 1st of July.

The Redstockings, of Cincinnati, yesterday beat the famous Athletics, of Philadelphia, by a score of 27 to 18. The Athletics' pitcher did not play.

Senator Wade and party are in San Francisco.

A party left San Francisco last week to explore the gold fields of Alaska.

A man named Cooper was shot and killed in Nancy county, Ark., last week, while trying to kill a constable who was attempting to arrest him.

City of Mexico advices of the 14th are received. Mr. Nelson, new Minister of the United States, arrived on the 12th. The authorities at Acapulco had some difficulty with the United States steamer Pensacola, and an order was served upon her commander that she must not leave the harbor. Without paying any attention to the order the Pensacola sailed the next day. The trouble in Queretaro is increasing. The Federal forces in Michoacan and Guanajuate have been ordered to reinforce the troops in the State of Queretaro. There is much excitement over the coming election. The *Two Republics* newspaper predicts that the Government will surely carry the day. Tennando allows the church many privileges, and will gain its aid in the elections. A revolution is on foot in Guadalajara. Gen. Placido Vega has arrived at Tepic. Gen. Lozada has issued an order for the division of lands and haciendas among the Indians. This is looked upon as the beginning of a war of races. Owing to the vigorous measures of the Government kidnapping is on the decrease in all parts of the country. The latest news from Queretaro is that the Federal party have displaced the State officers, and are executing prisoners for treason.

A large quantity of opium received by the steamer Great Republic has been seized by the federal officers at San Francisco, for violation of the customs laws.

Tahiti advices of May 11th announce another revolution in that island.

The Schutzenfest commenced at Jones Wood, New York, yesterday.

Frank H. Thompson fell dead in Cincinnati yesterday, from epilepsy.

Several buildings were burned at Monroe, La., Sunday night. Loss $50,000.

Chief Justice Chase is in Richmond, Va.

Several members of the Cuban Junta were arrested and lodged in jail in New York last evening, on information made against them by the Spanish Minister, that they intended to violate the neutrality laws.

The Woman's Suffrage Association of St. Louis has issued a call for a grand mass convention, to be held in that city on the 6th and 7th of October next.

The stake money in the McDoole and Allen fight was given to McDoole yesterday.

The interest in the Donaldson trial is increasing since the defense opened. The court room yesterday was densely crowded. The first witness for the defense was Mrs. Eliza Ryan, washer and ironer on the Great Republic. On the way up, when the boat was below Cairo, Anderson came to the ironing room to get some clean shirts for the Captain. She took the shirts and laid them on his left arm. Just then the steward, Glover came on, and going over to Anderson, put his hand on the bundle, crumpling one of the shirts. Anderson told him they were the Captain's shirts, and he had better leave them alone, using the words, "damn you, those are the Captain's shirts." Glover cursed him in return, whereupon Anderson pulled out some money from his pocket and said he did not care; that when he got to Cairo he had means to pay for it. Glover drew a pistol from his bosom and partly levelled it at Anderson, saying "You will not want any money when you get there." Mrs. Ryan then laid her hand on one of them, and told them to be quiet and mind about their business. About three-quarters of an hour after this the steward, Glover, came into the ironing room and arrested Glover, putting a pair of handcuffs upon him, he offering no resistance. She did not hear the death of Anderson until after she left the boat. Several of the officers of Donaldson, but said nothing about the shooting occurrence until about two weeks ago; thinks it was during the present month, but can neither remember date, hour nor day of the week when it took place. On Sunday, She saw McAnally, the steward, in the back yard of her house, and entered into a conversation; during that interview she told him the above story. He appeared to be waiting to see her husband. She never was asked her what she knew about this case, and when she first related it was when she was making the drawing of the pistol. Upon cross-examination she said she was a widow, but she had not gone to confession for some years, and of late went very rarely to church on Sunday; didn't like to go; never knew Captain had ever had any difficulty before. The pistol Glover drew was similar to the one in court, but he had it partly covered with his hand. John McAnally, the steward of the Great Republic, was next called. McAnally said he had been employed on the boat on and off since his first trip in the fall of 1865, and he was not asked at the police court in reference to the killing. On board he had charge of the cabin hands; after Glover refused to do the work he set him at, he put another in his place. Some of the hands came to him and told him there was a fuss among the hands. He went down to the ironing room in a crowd; saw Anderson in the act of going away back—then all go to work or he would put them in irons, and they did go to work. He did not hear Anderson say anything. The hands were all present when Glover drew the revolutionary, but he had no fuss with them. He said that Glover was a quiet, peaceable man, and would not have ordered him to go to work when he did tell him to scrub he said he would not. He stated in reference to the testimony of Capt. Donaldson that he was a quiet, peaceable man—the fact too much so, as he knew him to carry either a knife or a pistol, or any other weapon to defend himself with. Captain drunk. He heard that Anderson never spoke to him, and he was not present when Anderson was killed. Glover had the handcuffed after he was dead. When he put Glover in the luggage room he took the pistol from him. In the cross-examination it appeared that McAnally had taken a great deal of interest in the case, and had been very active in securing the attendance of Mrs. Ryan, and had tried to obtain board for her, and seemed very desirous of warning her attendance. The general outline of the defense would appear to show that the negro Glover was put up to attempt he made to throw the guilt of the affair, on Capt. Donaldson, and not Captain Donaldson killed Anderson.

Johnny Hickey and Tom King fought a prize fight yesterday near Gunders, Kansas, lasting nineteen minutes. Hickey won.

A St. Louis dispatch says: At a special meeting of the Board of Trade to-night, a report was read from a committee appointed for that purpose, in favor of the bridge now being built across the Mississippi river at Keokuk, Iowa. The report points out several violations of the law governing the construction of bridges across the Mississippi, and pronounces this bridge a dangerous obstruction to the navigation of the river. The report is quite scientific, and points out the precise manner in which this bridge will obstruct the current and endanger property. President Shryock avowed that parties building bridges across the Mississippi river did so with the deliberate design of obstructing navigation by damming the river as much as possible, and urged the people of the northwest unwilling victims of railroads. He had heard such statements openly made. He advised entering a formal protest against the building of the Keokuk bridge on the present plan, and if the law was not strictly complied with, to have it cut at junction and stop the work. He also said that the receipts of grain at this port had quadrupled since the efforts made to cheapen transportation on the products of the Northwest and the organization of the grain association. The question of bringing an ocean propeller from New York to St. Louis and loading her with grain for the return trip was discussed, and met with much favor. Capt. Jas. Brown, an old and very intelligent boatman, asserted that the running of sea-going vessels between St. Louis and Atlantic or foreign ports is entirely practicable. Vessels drawing twelve feet water can reach this port without danger several months in the year, and propellers can be built which can tow a barge, still be good sea-going vessels nearly all the year. There is now in port the steamer Mary, a shallowest place between here and New Orleans, and twelve feet water. She will leave to the first of August. A committee of five was appointed to co-operate with a similar committee from the Merchants Exchange, to raise a fund to guarantee against any possible loss by the trip. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and there is no doubt the experiment will be made. A cargo from New York to St. Louis is already promised.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 137½.

NEW YORK, June 21—P. M.

MONEY MARKET.

Money stringent at 7 @ cent. gold and 7 @ cent. currency, and 1-32@1-16 @ cent. commission for call loans.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling steady at 109⅛@109⅝.

GOLD

Higher but closed weak and quiet. The Government sold a million in one lot a 136 76-100. The price opened at 136⅞, advanced to 137, and closed at 137⅛. Carrying rates 6 @ 7 per cent. and 7-32@1-64 @ cent. Clearances $78,000 00.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong. Coupons '81, 121@121⅛; '62, 120@120⅛; '64, 116⅝@117; '65, 118@118⅛; new, 119@119⅛; '67, 119@119⅛; '68, 119⅝@119⅞; 10-40s, 109@109⅛; Pacifics 106@106⅛.

STATE BONDS

Weak. Missouris, 91 bid; old Tennessees 63½; new 60; North Carolinas 39; Virginias 70 bid.

THE STOCK MARKET

Was heavy under the increased pressure to sell. The decline in Rock Island, however, was the most afterwards beaten to death with the butt of a pistol, by an Irishman named Milden, at Mason's depot. Milden escaped.

Robert L. Smith, formerly Sheriff, dropped dead in Memphis yesterday afternoon while in a fit.

BIDDING PRICES AT 5:30.

Cumberland, 42½; Wells Express, 30½; American Express, 59½; Quicksilver, 34½; Western Union, 34½; Mariposa common, 13½; do preferred, 26½; New York Central, 185½; Erie, 73½; do preferred, 86; Hudson River, 140; Reading, 98½; Terre Haute, 35; do preferred, 58; Wabash, 68½; do preferred, 86; St. Paul, 71; do preferred, 82½; Fort Wayne 155½; Ohio and Mississippi, 32½; Michigan Central, 135; Michigan Southern, 103½; Illinois Central, 142; Pittsburgh, 94½; Rock Island, 103½; Northwestern, 75¾; do preferred, 91; St. Louis preferred 118½; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 78; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 39½.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Copper at Boston—Calumet, 55; Copper Falls, 8½; Franklin 16; Hecla 85; Hancock 35½; Minnesota 18; Quincy, 55.

Receipts at the sub-Treasury, $4,402,150; payments, $6,582,162; balance, $80,000,000.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 21—10 P. M.

At the afternoon board a fairly active demand existed for No. 2 spring wheat, the market closing at $1 24 seller the month. Considerable doing in No 2 corn, and the market was higher, closing at 90c seller July, and 76c buyer July. In the evening there was very little doing. No 2 spring wheat closed at $1 24 seller the month. No 2 corn sold to a moderate extent at 66c seller July. Oats were unmentioned. Provisions lifeless.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, June 21.—With the increased receipts of beeves and much inferior to average quality, there was a decline of ½@¾c live weight, compared with the prices of last week. The sales of the week were 6,000 live weight for beeves of 10 cwt., to the Illinois average of 1,350 lbs. Selected fancy cattle sold at 8¾c, and fancy to good 7¾@8c. Sales about 2,500 head. Sheep in large supply and falling off in the demand; market tame and fully ½@¾c lower. Hogs in fair demand and prices ¼c higher.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 21.—Flour firm; white wheats $7 50 @7 75. Wheat excited and in good inquiry; sales 50,000 bush No. 2 Milwaukee club to arrive at $1 31 later 60 days at $1 33@1 35, and for July at $1 30 at the close; no trade in Chicago wheat. Corn quiet and higher; sales 30,000 bush western at 71c; 50,000 do at 73c, closing firm. Oats nominal at 58 @59c; no buyers; holders firm. Pork dull and lower; previous rates. Highwines quiet and firm; sales 50 bbls at 97c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—Cotton dull and easier; sales 120 bales; middlings 31½c; receipts 349 bales; exports 2,329 bales. Sugar—prime 13@13½c; common 9@11c. Molasses—fermenting 55@62½c.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, June 21.—Cotton market weak; low middlings 30c; good ordinary 28c.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Views of the People on its Location.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The impressive and beautiful ceremonies of decoration day have probably suggested to others beside the writer the most appropriate location for the soldiers' monument, wherein we of Allegheny county design in enduring granite to testify to this and coming generations our gratitude to those who died that a nation might live. Those who, that day, laid aside all the business cares and joined in the procession that paid tribute to those who rest on our beautiful Allegheny Cemetery, will recall with me the tender solemnity of that peaceful, hallowed enclosure, within which no attribute of earth seemed to linger, and the busy world that hummed without only sent through the open gateways the memorial messages from the active living to the silent dead. In that ecstatic solitude, removed almost as far from the fretfulness of earth, although we ourselves had passed through the great gateway which swings not inward only, forgetful of the harsh companionship of the street, and reminded only of that divine essence which authereth for all time, how fully and completely we can accept and realize the grandeur of those citizen soldiers whose dust shoulders there while the great nation for which they laid down willing lives turns aside one day in the busy year to scatter memorial flowers upon their resting places, not alone that they might be honored—not that the youth of the land might realize that death may be a grander victory than life.

We all know that in our hurried lives we have the world too much with us, and it is only under such surroundings that we are forgetful enough of the outer world to fully realize the grandeur of a life laid down in defense of a great right. If this monument to our dead soldiers is erected anywhere in the crowded chambers of our city, the constant sight of it at times when the busy passers-by are intent upon the business of the hour will at last loose us our consciousness of its presence, and it will become as unmeaning as the sightless bronze or marble men in our parks, and are yet not conscious of the lettering upon them, or the information they convey.

In the smoky atmosphere of our cities, with its cumulative dinginess, our monument will soon have but little to distinguish it from the surrounding factory stacks. In the Allegheny Cemetery it will be pure and unsullied always, and will be seen by great numbers at all times. It is nearest the probable traveling center of our future population, of easy and ready access, and it is neutral ground where all differing opinions of location may meet and be reconciled.

Probably all of those who contend for the various locations proposed either have or will have their dead interred within its solemn precincts, and their children, placed in a commanding position, will challenge from all who visit their sacred loved dead, the glance when they are most receptive of generous appreciation, a tribute of gratitude and love for the dead of the land.

While we revere the individual dead, we desire to avoid everything of the nature of a show for public for which those men died. How can we better express that sentiment than by erecting this soldiers' monument in that lovely where we are most receptive of such feeling?

AN OLD SOLDIER.

PITTSBURGH, June 20, 1869.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Allow me to say that I approve of the choice of the Committee of Ladies in their location of the Soldiers' Monument, and to suggest that the remains of soldiers now buried in the various cemeteries around the city be removed to the Allegheny Cemetery, (their relatives being willing,) and a hurried fear that something may be done when the annual decoration takes place there shall be no scattering of the celebrants.

A SUBSCRIBER.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your communication in Sunday's issue, has so clearly set forth what must ultimately be the conclusion of the citizens of both sides of the Allegheny, in reference to a site for the Soldiers' Monument, that it is useless for us to present any new or different view, but to support what has been so forcibly shown in the communication referred to.

The Common by no means a suitable place. No more beautiful spot for the resting place of the dead exists in our whole land. Its undulating surface, deep shade, quiet and retiney near by make it peculiarly appropriate, and these are what make it totally unfit for the location of a monument such as it is intended we shall erect to the memory of our fallen defenders. If placed on level ground the Cemetery it could only be seen by those making a special visit for that purpose, and outside the walls nothing but the upperworks and roofs of the dead can be seen from a few localities. It should be on the most commanding elevation that can be secured, where it can be seen from all sides, and from a distance, and where the strange to who passes by may ask the question, and learn from the lips of the living what the dead have done. The suggestion of the chorus, Mr. Edward Tourjee, expected to muster 20,000 singers, whereas, when the building was up, he had made the estimate, 5,000 singers, is much disappointed. He has managed, however, to muster 7,000, I am told, in the church during the ceremonies. Gov. Hoffman, though desirous of attending, was unavoidably detained at Albany. From the City Hall and other public buildings, the hotels and newspaper offices, flags were displayed during the first part of the afternoon. The board of Aldermen to-day adopted appropriate resolutions in memory of Mr. Raymond.

HAVANA.

Review of Volunteers—The Capture of the Lahave.

HAVANA, June 11.—Espinar, acting Captain General, reviewed the volunteers Saturday.

The Spanish steamer Fernando Catolico sailed to-day with the captured steamer Lahave in charge. Espinar, Civil Governor of bringing the case before the English court there for condemnation. The Spanish authorities refused to take action, as the Lahave was captured on the high seas.

The Normal School Project.

The committee appointed to take steps toward the establishment of a Normal School, met at Curry's institute yesterday, F. C. Negley, Esq., in the chair. A communication was read from the superintendent of Butler county, stating that the three delegates from that county, as requested, had not been appointed, because no call had been made to get the views of the county together. A communication was also read from Mr. Fields, superintendent of Beaver county, giving the names of the delegates from that county. A Finance Committee, consisting of the school superintendents of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Beaver and Butler counties, and eight other citizens, was appointed, after which the convention adjourned.

A Wife Beater Punished.

James Cummings was brought before Mayor Brush yesterday on complaint of his wife, Mary Ann Cummings, who alleged that he treated her shamefully. The grounds of her complaint were that James gave her a terrible blow in the eye, bloodshot and so that he dealt her a blow on the forehead with an iron poker. The above facts were established to the satisfaction of his Honor at the hearing, and James was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs. That sum he could not give, and, in a moment's penex, it fell to his lot to go to jail for thirty days. When that fact was made known to him, Cummings said he would like to see the cause of the trouble and get justice." To this the Mayor replied in language calculated to discourage James' efforts to secure justice in that direction, informing him that if he was before the courts and the same evidence addduced against him, a much longer term than thirty days in the county jail would be given him.

Y. M. M. LIBRARY.—The rooms of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association were reopened last evening for the summer season. They are now more comfortable than ever, and the public are invited to be present and inspect them.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Outbreaks in Milan—The Military Called Out—Proceedings in British Parliament—The Cambridge-Harvard Boat Race, &c., &c.

Tumults at Milan.

MILAN, June 21.—There were slight tumults here yesterday. The military were called out, but met no resistance. All is quiet now. Count Torre, Prefect of the Province, has issued a proclamation threatening to take severe measures to suppress outbreaks if they are renewed.

House of Commons.

In the House of Commons this evening, Sir John Gray, member for Kilkenny, asked the Government if there was any reason to apprehend further troubles in Ireland, if the military force in that country was to be strengthened.

Mr. Fortescque, chief Secretary for Ireland, stated that the Government was informed that Mr. Johnson, a prominent Orange leader in Ireland, had called a meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the 12th of July. This was not an act of hostility by the Government, but the practice of increasing the military force in Ireland about the time of this anniversary was never more necessary than in the present year.

Amendment to the Church Bill.

In the House of Lords to-night, Earl Gray gave notice that he should move to omit, in the Irish Church bill, that portion of the preamble which provides that the property or proceeds of said church shall not be held or applied to the maintenance of any church or clergy or other ministry or for the teaching of religion.

Banquet on the Great Eastern.

BREST, June 21.—A banquet was given on board the steamship Great Eastern last night. Toasts were drank in honor of Emperor Napoleon, Queen Victoria and President Grant, and to the union of France, England and America.

At an early hour this morning the above immense and sea cable were spliced, and at daylight the whole expedition put to sea, the Great Eastern paying out the cable with ease and rapidity. Dispatches received from onboard the steamer show the work is going on without interruption.

The Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, June 21.—Schneider has been reappointed President of the Corps Legislatif, and Alfred Leroux, Baron Jerome, David and Dumrial, Vice Presidents.

The Zolverein.

BERLIN, June 21.—The Zolverein Parliament having rejected the proposed duty on petroleum, Count Bismarck declared that the Presidency of Zolverein would not consent to any revision of the actual duty unless the Chamber reconsidered its action. The duty on sugar has passed. The session is not yet closed.

Shipping Intelligence.

BREST, June 21.—The steamship Ville de Paris, from New York, arrived to-day.

LONDONDERRY, June 21.—The steamship Peruvian, from Quebec, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—The steamships, Manhattan, from New York, and Virginia, have arrived from New York.

London Money Market.

LONDON, 4:30 P. M., June 21.—Consols for money 93⅜; for account 93⅜. Illinois Central bonds 86½. Erie, 20. Illinois, 90½.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 21.—Bourse dull; rentes 70 francs 75 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—Cotton active; uplands 12⅝@13d; Orleans 12⅝@12¾d; sales 18,000 bales.

California white wheat 9s 9d; red western 9s 9d. Flour 22s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 27s 6d for new; 28s 6d for old. Pork 97s 6d. Lard 72s. Peas 37s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland, 36s.

Beef 90s. Lard 72s. Cheese 78s. Bacon 63s 6d.

Common rosin 5s; fine 15s. Spirits petroleum 8d; refined is 7d. Tallow 45s 6d. Turpentine 27s 6d. Linseed oil 32.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, June 21.—Linseed cake £8 8s. Linseed oil dull. Tallow 44s 9d. Sperm oil 80s. Sugar 38s 6d and firm for spot

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Tuesday, June 22, 1869.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1869.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD, of the Supreme Court, sitting at Nisi Prius, has delivered an opinion declaring the new registry law of this State unconstitutional. The main points of the decision will be found in another column of to-day's issue.

THE Ohio Democracy are enjoying the luxury of a little fight among themselves for the control of the coming State Convention of that party. VALLANDIGHAM and Senator THURMAN represent the two wings striving for the mastery—the former is strong with the rank and file of the party, and the latter with the politicians. It seems likely that VAL. will suffer another defeat, and that THURMAN will be allowed to manipulate the wires and cast the State ticket.

RUSSIA is no longer an exporter of grain. Last year she imported cereals from Germany, and this year will be compelled to do the same. This gives trouble to France and England, for Russia has always been their main reliance for grain supply, and now she enters as a competitor for German grain, upon which they have hitherto relied in part. This state of affairs in Europe will relieve our superabundant production promised by this year's harvest. The European deficit must in a good measure be met from our excess of supply. Our farmers therefore may calculate on good prices, our railroads on heavy shipments, and our vessels on freights.

THE importation of bituminous coal into Philadelphia in large quantities, had the effect of at once terminating the strikes and suspension in the anthracite regions. The *North American* states that if the "strikers" and their employers had held out for three weeks longer, Philadelphia would have completed arrangements for laying in a season's supply of bituminous coal; and even as it is, that paper thinks that many manufacturers who have began the use of soft coal will continue on with it, and not go back to anthracite. "The people of Philadelphia," the *North American* remarks, "have had their fill of these strikes and suspensions, and are now so thoroughly out of patience with the entire anthracite interest that there can be no sort of doubt that the use of soft coal here will become permanent to some extent." This statement has a significance of which the coal men of Pennsylvania will be very apt to avail themselves.

THE late notorious seduction case, and its consequent homicide, at Quebec, has moved the Canadian Parliament to give some attention to a bill for the protection of female chastity. The crime is made a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not less than two years, with or without hard labor, and accompanied by a greater or less fine as the court may see fit. Should the bill pass, this latitude which it allows to judges will probably make convictions more frequent than they would be if the penalty were more rigidly defined, or than they would be if it were heavier—death, for instance, as some women think it should be. It is further provided that the subsequent marriage of the parties may be pleaded in bar of conviction. The new bill will hardly be successful in operation, for it contains a provision that "no conviction shall be had on the testimony of the woman seduced, unsupported by other evidence." In this respect it differs from our well-known Pennsylvania law, and the clause quoted will probably make the act of no avail in the worst class of cases—those in which the woman is affectionate and inexperienced.

NAPOLEON has learned a lesson from the most disreputable feature of our system of American politics. He has applied the "gerrymandering" principle to the French constituencies, and as a result the voice of the nation is in a great measure suppressed in the Corps Legislatif. It is shown by a correspondent of the London *Times* that while in the French Chamber there may be 250 supporters of the government to 100 members of the opposition, the number of votes given for the official candidates is only 4,000,000, against 3,200,000 given to the opposition. Thus in the Chamber the government is in a majority of five to two —*in the country it has only a majority* of five to four. This result is accomplished by what we Americans call "gerrymandering." Each of the Departments of France is divided, according to its population, into a certain number of circumscriptions, and each circumscription returns one member. Now it rests entirely with the government to decide what shall be the limit of each circumscription. Shortly before each general election an imperial decree is issued altering and defining these limits, so as to secure the return of the greatest number of government candidates. We all know how it is done. It has been the common practice of American politicians, of all parties, for thirty years, and will never be eradicated until some plan is successfully carried through for the representation of minorities.

FUN IN POLITICS.

The humor of American politics, and especially of southwestern politics, is admirably illustrated by the joint canvass now in progress in Tennessee, between STOKES and SENTER, the two candidates for Governor. One of the main points at issue between them, in their debates, is the rebel records that they managed to achieve in the early days of the war, before they had a special "call" to the Union side of our national unpleasantness. STOKES—otherwise with true Tennessee hyperbole, the "Bald Eagle of the mountain"—declares that SENTER ran off from Nashville with HARRIS and the rebel Legislature, on the approach of the Union troops; that he voted bounties to volunteers in the rebel army; and furthermore voted to take the horses from Union men for military use, without pay. This was a home thrust, for some of the audience at the debate to which we are alluding, had suffered in horse flesh. The best thing that SENTER appears to have on STOKES, is that the "Eagle" sold the last negro ever offered at public sale in Tennessee. Here is the way the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* describes the utterance of this grave charge:

> "Senter then went on at considerable length to ventilate the unrecorded records of the Bald Eagle of Stokes on the negro question. The colored men present were edified with the intelligence that their dearly beloved Stokey used to buy and sell their precious flesh and blood, without conscience or mercy, and he again reiterated the awful charge that his competitor had come down from his lofty perch among the mountains to fasten the rivets in the handcuffs upon the quivering limbs of the last poor slave who had fled from bondage.
>
> This was quite affecting, and several gentlemen present with a visible admixture in their veins, were seen to wipe an eye, and cast this other in the direction of their regenerated Stokey, to see how he stood the galling charge; but as that distinguished man paid no attention to it, except to chew a mouthful of tobacco with great energy and write something on a slip of paper, they naturally concluded that it was a rebel lie, and that their Stokey would set himself right when his time came.
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> The manner in which STOKES met this charge, when it came his time to speak, is reported in this way:
>
> "He was accused of selling the last nigger. Well, what if he did? He'd sold a good many negroes in his life, and he was not the only man in the United States who had done the same thing. He denied having sold the last one sold in the State. He read documents to this end (pointing to SENTER), and he sent to Nashville was not sold, because at that time there was no sale for slaves. The market was dull."

In the debate from which we are quoting, SENTER while speaking repeatedly drank out of a cream pitcher, "something that looked like water, but smelt like whisky." This is in true Southern style, for at these joint debates, the debaters down with the greatest freedom, and a pitcher of it is almost invariably placed on the speaker's right hand. But SENTER's dissipation gave STOKES an opportunity for a grand moral display in the interest of the temperance cause, which is described as follows:

> "Senter having finished, Stokes mounted the table, and here occurred a scene of moral grandeur seldom the lot of humans eyes to witness. Senter had a mug of whisky before him while he spoke, out of which he frequently drew deep draughts and spirit. When Stokes got on the stand, he picked up the little pitcher and tasted it, and holding it out by the lip to his listening audience, as if afraid of the contents, exclaimed, 'Senter, (which was an accurate statement) you drank it nearly all; he cried 'Take this stuff away, take it away, I don't want it. If I take water,' and by taking the action to the word he swallowed a tumbler full of nature's choicest beverage.
>
> The effect of this display of temperance upon the part of the eagle was overwhelming. Cries of 'Oh, my Baldy,' 'you're the man,' 'let's keep him,' 'he needs it,' arose from every part of the crowd. 'It was a good hit.'

And so they go. Their abuse of each other is entirely Pickwickian, and they pass from the platform the best friends imaginable. Each one proves the other to have been a rebel in the early days of the war, and the charge is admitted; but then again each insists that he has brought forth the most plentiful crops of repentance, and is therefore more worthy of trust than his opponent. We judge that it don't make much difference who is elected. The only point on which the two candidates appear to have any controversy is on the enfranchisement of the large class of Tennesseeans now disfranchised. On this question SENTER takes the more liberal and statesmanlike view, while STOKES seems to be unable to appreciate that this is the year of grace 1869, instead of the dark days of the war and Johnsonism.

EMIGRATION to America from England is unusually active this season. In the month of May 26,000 emigrants left the single port of Liverpool, of whom 21,000 went direct to the United States. We are now receiving at the Atlantic ports a great deal of skilled labor from Great Britain. English papers state that the cotton operatives are leaving the manufacturing centers in great numbers. Dear and poor cotton make it impossible for the mill owners to pay the usual wages. Strikes are also spreading in the coal, iron, building and other trades, and riots have occurred in Wales, growing out of strikes, that had to be put down by the military at the cost of several lives. The English manufacturers seem to have a blue future before them. The papers insist that the only way to bring back prosperity to the great manufacturing interests is the restoration and continued development of the cotton culture in the Southern States. Cheap cotton and plenty of it, is what is wanted. It is singular that certain classes of the English, at this late date, should experience greater inconvenience from our civil war, than is felt by our own manufacturers. An English journal before us, declares that the falling off in the cotton culture of the South has been worse for England than would have been the ravages of a dozen Alabamas.

THE Republicans of a number of counties in this State have spoken out in their conventions on the subject of legislative corruption and reform, in terms easily understood. The Mercer county Republicans, recognizing "the necessity for retrenchment and reform in the legislative affairs of our State," instructed their members "to use their united efforts in such a direction as to secure the greatest possible economy." The Clarion county Republicans declared "that in common with the great majority of the Republican press and party of Pennsylvania, we disapprove of and disavow the extravagance of the last State Legislature, and their mercenary servility in granting the demands of speculators and monopolists." Other county conventions yet to be held will doubtless place themselves on the record on this vital question.

THE FAREWELL TO GOVERNOR CURTIN.

An Eloquent and Feeling Speech.

Governor Curtin's response to the address of Colonel Mann, who, in behalf of the City Councils of Philadelphia, and a company of close friends who accompanied him down New York Bay on his departure for Russia, was a burst of genuine feeling in words manfully chosen. After alluding to the complimentary terms in which Colonel Mann had spoken, Governor Curtin said:

> A life of experience has satisfied me that the cold calculations of the head, in the moment of separation, of joy or distress, but little part of the feelings which flow upward from the heart. In my experience in public or private, I have found that when the head fails to form a proper conclusion, it is safe to rely on the heart, and leave that to determine what is right and what is wrong. I could not but feel honored that Philadelphia—that noble city—should, by a unanimous act of its local Government, to regard me as of sufficient consequence to tender the public reception, and that, too, in the classic Hall of Independence. I could not but feel grateful from my heart for that magnificent demonstration in the Academy of Music on the evening of the same day.
>
> I would be insensible, indeed, to the dictates of my better nature, if I failed to realize and appreciate the compliment conveyed by the people of the great metropolis of Pennsylvania, in sending the clasp of friendship to me by the hand and say farewell. My friends, forget that I am the Minister to Russia, and that I bear a great commission from my government; and think that I am but a man, and your friends. Let all ambition sink under that great principle of human nature implanted in the breast by the great Creator himself, and which binds man to man in holy brotherhood—it is not the Minister to Russia—it is one of his fellowmen only, that speaks.
>
> And now, as the moment comes upon which I embark, I leave my country, my heart goes back to the generous people of Pennsylvania, who for long years gave me such confidence above my merits. And I thank my God that I leave friends who stand by me. Here, on this vessel, a number of my political associates of life, who are as faithful now as then. Of all the friends by name whom the people chose to elevate me to office not one has turned from me or I from him. I am obliged to the City Councils and to those of opposite political sentiments who have come to bid me adieu. I depart as the great Keystone State, and go abroad to say with pride that I am an American citizen.
>
> This pride is largely increased, and elevates both you and myself, when I add that I am a native Pennsylvanian, and that the great statesmen of New York who have thought me of sufficient consequence to send me, had added: If it should happen that I never return to Pennsylvania, I am consoled in the event of having ever intentionally committed any act to the injury of the people of Pennsylvania by the affectionate farewell. Above all, it is the glory of my life, my consolation in death, and I thank my Master that the soldier of the Republic called me his friend. [Applause.]

Petroleum in Utah.

Some time since Mr. J. W. Howard commenced prospecting the Ritter Creek region for petroleum, and his researches have been very successful. An old oil miner, Mr. C. M. White, has been quietly operating a spring near Bear City River, and now only awaits proper tools to sink and complete an oil well. Mr. White feels sanguine of striking an abundant flow somewhere between the second and third sand rock. Mr. Howard has had some of the oil analyzed and it compares favorably with the best of the Pennsylvania district. A competent oil expert has given the opinion, from actual observations made, that oil exists in paying quantities from Ritter Creek, 265 miles by Lansdon, 350 miles west to Omaha; and from Uintah Mountains south to Wind River Mountains north of the Union Pacific.

THE Port au Prince correspondence of the Nassau *Herald* asserts that the news that a negro had been selected as Minister to Hayti had produced a great excitement. As there is no other Minister resident here, says the writer, and as he is the chief of all the foreign representatives in rank, the Charges d'Affaires from England, France and Spain, who are gentlemen of high social position, do not feel commented with the news. The American Consul and other officers representing us here do not wish to have a colored man for a chief. We have had visiting and stationed at this port during the last ten months six American ships of war. The commandants and the officers under them, like the other gentlemen of our navy, are persons of culture, and would not relish this change.

A STATUE OF Victory was successfully placed upon the Mexican monument in the Capitol grounds in Harrisburg, on Thursday last, without any formal ceremony, in the presence of a large concourse of people, among them the Governor and heads of the various departments. The monument is of marble, being a Corinthian column, on a base with four abutments. The whole structure is twenty-four feet high. On each of the abutments is an eagle, cut from Italian marble. On the base are inscriptions of various Mexican battles. The statue of Victory was executed in Italy, and, including the flag-staff and base, measures eleven feet. The statue is nine feet high, and weighs four tons. The figure is nine feet high. It represents a female, holding in her left hand an American flag, the fold of which drapes her person; on her head is bound a circlet of flowers, and in her right hand she holds a chaplet of flowers to crown the victor. Her right foot rests upon a cannon. The statue is a beautiful piece of workmanship, and received universal admiration. It is modeled from the French statue of Victory, with a change of flags. The whole monument cost $12,000.

PARTING at West Point is thus graphically described: As the steamer neared the dock, the scene of the parting among the graduates and their friends of the Second Class was really affecting. The hasty hand-shaking, the slap on the back, the extra squeeze of the hand, the quiet whisper, and the burly "Good-by" which nearly choked every man whose quivering lips gave utterance to the words, were simply heartrending. Some could be denied only him attempt to tell who parted with his friend to-day. The graduates were promptly on board, and the boat rolled, and the steamer started. Forming on the after guards of the the lower deck they gave the Academy cheer with a lusty vocality that fairly awakened the spirits of the wooded heights and brought them out in loud responses—"U—R—A—N—I—A—Yah! Yah! Yah! Fiz-z-z-z! Boom!"—was the cheer, and the days are now numbered with the words, "Good-by, Harry!" "God bless you, Bob!" "Don't forget me, Will!" shouted one and another, and Reese, of Kentucky, with the voice of a Stentor, but the tender heart of a girl, gave the last note—"God bless you all, boys!" and the words went down into the well of each man's heart, and plashed the water clear up into his eyes.

BOSTON is triumphant and happy. She has a right to be. For she has done it. We quote from the *Advertiser*, and give our editorial hand on it: "The progress of the festival, successful beyond the expectation of any in an artistic sense, still more successful as a popular enterprise, furnishes its own answer to the sinister notice still taken of it elsewhere. Ridicule was a sad, convenient weapon up to the hour the festival opened, as there were no facts by which its thrusts could be parried. If there had been a failure in any important part of the programme the first day, it might still have been used with painful effect. But there has been no failure. The most sceptical and unsympathetic are constrained against the understanding in the interest of high art, confess its brilliancy and grandeur. The real subject with ridicule at this stage of its progress implies both a want of knowledge and a want of candor."

IN an article in the *Independent* on "the great necessity," Senator WILSON strikes the key note as follows: "The great necessity of the hour is popular education. The people must have more and better common schools all that is needed, though that is essential. An education of the heart and body, as well as of the intellect, is necessary before the people can be completely prepared for the exigencies of their position, for the dangers they may encounter, for the duties they must discharge. There are those who not only 'sound mind in the sound body,' but the *conscience*, so lamentable wanting now, must be cultivated and enforced, if possible, to its primal supremacy. There should be not only the knowledge of books, but what Locke terms 'the roundabout common sense' of every day life."

THE Hon. William A. Howard, the newly appointed Minister to China, has decided not to accept. It is intimated that he has accepted the position of Land Commissioner of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

An Hour With the Pattern Makers

In our rambles among the shops, we have had occasion to describe hundreds of articles made in the machine shop and foundry, but, generally speaking, we have seldom done more than describe results, or the practical operation of a series of mechanical principles—we have never began at the beginning, which is in the Pattern Shop. The visitor who is led by chance or curiosity to explore our vast workshops views with helpless wonder the operations of the complicated and cumbrous machinery which meets his eyes, turn which way he will. He sees it in motion, marvels at its power and celerity, and is puzzled with its precision; further than that he perceives nothing. It never occurs to him that the operation of the machinery around him is the result of patient, careful calculation and long study, rather than an inspiration, or lucky thought. Luck, like inspiration of the vague sort indulged in by day dreamers has, little to do with machinery. In the workshop, especially, as Sam Weller would say, "what is wanted is facts." Facts and figures, and plenty of them, is the motto.

Here for instance is a complicated machine composed of one hundred and thirty-nine different pieces, of various sizes, and all serving entirely different purposes. Here are plain and beveled cog-wheels, pulleys of various sizes, rock-shafts, cams, dies, cutters, and eccentrics. Here is a part of the machine that makes sixteen hundred revolutions per minute. There is a rod that turns but once in ten; here are dies, cams and cutters, all unlocked, all operating together, and all essential to the successful operation of the machine. Here is another network of close calculations. A pendorous affair weighing tons, made entirely wholly of iron; a machine that does the work of two hundred blacksmiths, and does it better. Everything about it is powerful, so powerful that, were it not apportioned with the utmost exactness, the signal for its operation would prove its destruction. Rollers, cams, feeders and fingers, all calculated to such a nicety that the monster seizes its own provender in the shape of red hot iron, draws it up towards its rapacious jaws, bites off a mouthful, turns it over with its fingers quickly, and holds it fast until it strikes it a terrific, lightning like blow and the next moment flings it away in the shape of a railroad spike. Then there are thousands of complicated machines constructed of light pieces scarcely heavier than the smallest type employed in printing this journal, pieces that must be proportioned with the greatest nicety, and this, in a word, is the work of the pattern maker, in whose vocation there is scarcely any limit. Take for instance the commonest article in daily use, the cook stove. The machinery employed at the mines which yield us our iron, the wheels that turn the ore to our mills, the furnaces in which it is smelted and run into pigs ready for the foundry, all have been measured, and calculated by the pattern maker. Then the stove plates are made from iron patterns which in their turn were made from wood patterns. To make the patterns for a new stove, costs on an average four hundred dollars. Many stoves expends from sixty to ninety days in getting up the wood pattern. Iron patterns made from the wood cost as much more. By the time the "Sunbeam" or "Air Tight" is in the sand, the total cost of the *Oracle of Fashion* and is fair with the new school of the *Herald*, of the new epochs of friendships and railways. Then the stove is made on the *Herald* idea of the latest news, and, as Mr. Raymond comprehended it, upon the *Herald* idea of editorial independence. We find, in fact, opened a new place—a region where the river rules and numerous diggers undertook to work the vein at various points.

And much more of the same sort. "Another lesson" is suggested by the *Herald*;

> "Mr. Raymond was a politician as well as a journalist, and in attempting to subordinate his functions as a journalist to his aspirations as a politician he has failed in both characters. No man can serve two masters. He is like a creature that tries to walk on the wall; but, driven at last to a choice, he wisely abandoned the role of an aspirant for party politician for that of the untrammelled editor. In this role he was successful, and in the political party which he had chiefly created, there are valuable lessons for newspaper men, while in his general editorial course of moderation, dignity and self-control, as well as in his ample command of universal respect."

The *Herald* remarks that "with the costly machinery and appliances of modern journalism give security to established popular newspapers, and a morning daily becomes a fixed institution, to be transmitted from one generation of conductors and readers to another. Hence, it says:

> "The *Times*, notwithstanding the death of Mr. Raymond, is secure for years, and ere long its new building on Yale College will put on the harness and worthily maintain the fame and the fortune of the well established prosperity of its paper. Five hundred schools are established in the United States, and it is not true that as the whole newspaper press of the country has improved and is improving, that it will advance with the spirit, the progress and the requirements of the age."

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Comes to us draped in the solemn symbols of newspaper mourning. It contains a lengthy sketch of Mr. Raymond's life, and a feeling and sympathetic tribute to "our Deceased Friend and Chief," from his intimate editorial associates. In his relations with his co-workers of the *Times* he is thus spoken of:

> "Amid all the trials of editorial life, he never lost the sunny disposition which all his associates and subordinates—whether those employed by his side or those engaged in the humblest duties of the establishment—he was invariably amiable and considerate—kindly advising their interests, delighting in their feelings, and aiding in their advancement as much as he could. Indeed, his kindness of heart even and perfect was his temper, that but the other day he was heard to say that the only fault he found in the fact that he was never in a position in his life and never had seen anything in the world that it was worth while to get angry about. His conversation was singularly rich and attractive and unconsciously to himself, assume the shape of close, logical, and yet brilliant discourse. Governor Horace Greeley, along with public reason with fancy and philosophy along with humor, was fond to weigh and measure, in all their directions, as for example, in his reminiscences of the public men of his time, and in these days he was eminently happy and vivacious, and no one who was present will ever forget the delightful hour, or of the scenes of other times, in which figured Webster and Clay, and all the leading men of the time, beside Seward and many other notable public characters still living."

THE NEW YORK WORLD

Has this view of Mr. Raymond, which we suppose may be taken as those of a politial opponent and critic:

> "Mr. Raymond as a politician undoubtedly earned for himself the epithet of 'trimmer;' but, while we should be inclined to acquiesce in the injustice of his application, if it were decided to call all 'trimmers' Lord Halifax, defined it for the benefit of certain persons who should be in the country now, and contemptuous some of them are, we never was thought it more legitimate by the constitution of his mind, than Mr. Raymond, of his unquestionably partisanship which makes political trimming desirable, but the same constitution of his mind rendered him, from the worst perils of trimming as a general rule, proof against corruption. The vulgarity of his intelligence was sometimes subordinated to a vague yet very present sense of the dignity of his manage life, and he did injustice to opponents, as he related himself to them, from the want of a kind reflection of interest in the general bearings and result of things.
>
> The *World* however, thinks that "the qualities which were defects in Mr. Raymond as a politician were resources to him as a journalist."

THE NEW YORK SUN

Well qualified in the person of the editor, Mr. C. A Dana, to analyze the personal characteristics of Mr. Raymond, says:

> "His intimate friends were not very many, but they cherished for him a very strong attachment; and of them he was the very life and soul. He was charming in manner, but it is heart was warm, sympathetic, and permanent. Many had cause to feel grateful to him, or even could demand of him any service and he refused. He was tolerant of his friends' shortcomings, and did not soon withdraw the regard he had once bestowed, if its nature was generous and confiding to be. He himself was to love him sincerely, and those who loved him he repaid faithfully and sincerely."

Of his abilities as a writer, the *Sun* has this to say:

> "His faculties were so much under his command, and his education was so comprehensive and so practical, that he could advantageously discuss a wide range of topics. As a controversialist it would not be easy to find his equal. His industry was incomparable, his intelligence quick and sure. Without the highest gifts of imagination, he was always clear, forcible and instructive; and he knew how to serve the controlling point of a question and present it so that its importance could not fail to be understood and be convinced. His judgment was naturally moderate and considerate, free alike from the extremes of prejudice and of passion; and that intensity of conviction which usually pursues men to fanaticism, and is often dangerous to a public man, was not congenial to his mental organization."

CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING HIS DEATH.

On Thursday morning Mr. Raymond arose apparently in perfect health. After breakfast he ordered out his horses and carriage, and drove to Greenwood Cemetery, accompanied by one of his daughters. Here he selected a family lot, preparatory to having the remains of his son removed to it. Mr. Raymond died in August last, at the age of fifteen years. He was a promising youth possessed of unusual natural abilities, and was tenderly loved by his father. Mr. Raymond betrayed an unwonted nervousness while in the performance of this sad duty, and spoke of the peaceful beauty of the Cemetery, forming a pleasant refuge from all the annoyances and anxieties of life. Re-entering his carriage he was driven back to his residence, 12 Ninth street, near Fifth avenue.

After dinner he visited the *Times* office, and entered upon his editorial duties. During this day he had a long, quiet conversation with Hon. Thurlow Weed, in his own accord in regard of the necessity of making his will. His affairs were somewhat intricate, and he had become impressed with the propriety of having this matter off his mind before he died. Immediate steps, however, were taken in this direction.

While in the editorial rooms of the *Times* that afternoon, Mr. Raymond was in excellent spirits. Indeed, some of the editors and reporters remarked that he had thrown off his usual reserve, speaking even more pleasantly than usual.

At six o'clock he went home and took supper with his family. He then retired to his room to write up, in response to the usual inquiries as to his health, he said that he had never felt better in his life.

At about 9 o'clock he left the house, and was soon afterward seen conversing with a gentleman in front of Wallack's Theater. He subsequently attended several meetings of the Third Street Republican Committee, and talked with them in unrestrained and political tone for nearly two hours. He had recently resigned the presidency of this organization, and during the interval he gave cogent reasons for the action in so doing. Shaking the hands of his political friends, he left them at about midnight with a cheerful

"Good night!"

These are the last words he is known to have spoken.

He must have reached home a few minutes after 12 o'clock. Opening the door with his night key, he turned about and locked it, then he shot the lower bolt into its socket. While endeavoring to slide the upper bolt, he suddenly fell in an apoplectic fit, and fell to the floor unconscious. Here he probably lay until shortly after 2 o'clock in the morning.

About this time his little daughter heard a strange noise, as if some person breathing heavily. For a few moments she was terrified. On hearing the strange noise a second time, accompanied by gurglings, she sprang from her bed, and called her mother. Mrs. Raymond, startled by the sudden cry, hastened to the head of the spiral staircase, where she met her terrified little daughter. On peering over the balusters, by the light of the hall lamp, she saw an indistinct form lying on the matting of the hall below. She speedily descended the steps. Her husband lay at her feet, breathing heavily and evidently insensible. She raised his head, and asked one of the servants, who were by this time alarmed, to run to the door below and awaken Gen. Irwin McDowell, who resides in the adjoining house. Gen. McDowell was by Mr. Raymond's side in a very few minutes, and did all in his power to comfort Mrs. Raymond. Other friends were called in. Medical assistance was also summoned. Mr. Raymond was carried up stairs and placed on a sofa. At a glance his physicians pronounced his case a fatal one. It is said that his life might have been saved if the doctors had been called within half an hour after the apoplectic fit. But this is merely conjecture. The stroke was freighted with death, and no medical skill could prove of any avail.

Mr. Raymond remained in a stupor until 5 A. M., when he quietly passed away, surrounded by his afflicted family. He breathed his last without recognizing the faces of those about him.

The sad intelligence spread throughout the city like wildfire. By 9 o'clock the news appeared upon the bulletins, and by 11 the *Evening Mail* issued an extra in mourning, containing the details of his death. During the afternoon the *Times* office was thronged. The publisher and some of the editors found it impossible to check their tears while giving the participants of Mr. Raymond's last visit to the office. Every one apparently felt as if a great calamity had fallen up Him.

Mr. Raymond left a wife and four children, one son and three daughters. He had had two sons. The living son, Henry Jarvis Raymond, Jr., will graduate this summer at Yale College, where he has had an honorable and successful career. It has been his intention to carry out his father's wishes, and enter the field of journalism, a profession for which he appears to be peculiarly adapted. Yesterday morning he received a telegram announcing his father's death. He arrived home during the afternoon. Mr. Raymond took much pride in his eldest daughter. She was an accomplished young lady, and gives promise of rare literary ability. The other daughters have not yet appeared in society. As a father Mr. Raymond was unusually affectionate, and his loss will be severely felt by his wife and children.

THE WATER QUESTIONS.

A Full Supply of Cold Filtered Water for Pittsburgh.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In 1852, when boring for salt water at the soda works in lower St. Clair township, adjoining the eastern line of East Birmingham, on the bank of the Monongahela river, and midway between the hills on each side of the river, I found that the original bed of the river was ten to the solid rock was fifty feet below the present river level at and above the first dam, the space between the original bed and the present river level being filled up with sand and gravel.

As a matter of course, the original bed of the river below this point must have been on the same or a lower level, and consequently some point between Semmington Hill, in Allegheny City, and the hill on the south side of the Monongahela river, on the line between Monongahela borough and West Pittsburgh, must be the original bed of the river and about fifty feet below the present river level. Probably, and most likely, the deepest part of the original river is midway between these two hillsides and at or near the present Pittsburgh Point.

I propose that this deepest part be sought after by boring at the Point, and if it be found there, then to fix the site of the water works there, and sink four wells of twenty feet diameter each, down to the solid rock at the original bed of the river, fifty feet below the present river level, the wells to be cribbed and walled with hard burnt brick of seventeen inches in thickness, set without mortar, and at a distance of one hundred feet apart from one another, and the pumps to draw their supply of water therefrom, forcing the water along all the pipes in the city, and thus furnishing the supply direct from the cold filtered well water, and delivering the surplus only into the usual reservoirs on the highest levels.

At the Soda Works I had driven down one iron pipe of six inches inside diameter, with crevices at each nine feet of length, and pumped continuously for a week one barrel of water in every two minutes without lowering the level of the water in the well one inch, and from this experience I conclude that one such well of twenty feet diameter would be sufficient for the present supply of Pittsburgh, and only suggest more to insure a full supply, and a reserve in case of repairs being required, and in view of the small cost of construction.

It is probable that some other point on the bank of the Monongahela river would yield the same or nearly as low an original river bed; for instance, on the river bank immediately above the present residence of James H. Hays, Esq., in the Twenty-third ward. Should such other point offer better facilities for supplying the city with fresh filtered water direct from the wells first, and delivering any surplus by another pipe, a waste or surplus pipe, into a reservoir to be erected on the highest point of Squirrel Hill in the Twenty-third ward. I am, yours truly, JOHN F. BENNETT,

108 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh,
June 19, 1869.

STATE POLITICS.

The Dauphin County Republican Committee met in Harrisburg on Saturday, when Samuel Hummel, of Harrisburg, and George Lark, of Middletown, were elected delegates to the State Convention. No especial instructions were given, but they are outspoken friends of Gov. GEARY, and will be found to support him in the Convention at Philadelphia, The 17th day of August was fixed as the day for holding the next County Convention.

The soldiers of Lawrence county have a movement on foot to nominate an independent soldier ticket. The object, the Republican nomination for that office not being a popular one. In consequence of this move, Wm. Mars, Esq., independent Republican candidate, has withdrawn from the contest.

The Newton county primary elections will be held on Saturday next. There seems to be but little doubt of the nomination of A. C. HAMILTON and C. AMES for Assembly, Mr. Beatty having withdrawn from the field.

The Venango *Spectator* says that, in the late contest for the Republican nominations, what is known as the Court House Ring was defeated. It gives the vote on County Treasurer as follows: Anti-Court House Ring vote, 2,-; Court House Ring vote, 967.

The Republicans of Clarion county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Wm. Irwin; Treasurer, E. M. Lee; Prothonotary, G. R. Kiser; Commissioner, J. P. Cox; Register and Recorder, J. P. Norman; District Attorney, Theo. S. Wilson; Auditor, N. Sloan.

J. H. Patrick, Esq., has been elected Chairman of the County Committee. The resolutions adopted by the convention indorse Grant's administration, the reconstruction policy of Congress, the administration of Gov. Geary and the course of Hon. C. W. Guffin, member of Congress from that District. The third and fourth resolutions read as follows:

> That it is our honorable duty to discharge faithfully the last dollar of the national debt, and we demand a strict adherence to that policy of economical retrenchment so successfully inaugurated by President Grant.
>
> That in common with the great majority of the Republican press and party of Pennsylvania, we disapprove of and disavow the extravagance of expenditure of the last State Legislature, and their mercenary servility in granting the demands of speculators and monopolists.

THE NEW YORK *Mail* affirms that the Boston Peace Festival was an artistic success. It says: "The chorus part, which it was thought would be only a pow-wow, has been the greatest success of all. The nicest shades of feeling have been expressed as they have never been heard before; devotion, humility, sweetness, praise were all expressed in Mozart's 'Twelfth Mass, given the first day, while the overture from 'William Tell' and the march from the 'Prophet,' were more effective than anything ever heard in this country—probably in the world."

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALTON, ALEX. ANDER M'LEAR, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.

ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—P. H. COLLIER.

SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.

CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.

RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.

TREASURER—J. F. DENNISTON.

REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT—ALEXANDER HILANDS.

COMMISSIONER—C. B. BOSTWICK.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL MCCLURE.

CREW'S

PREPARED SINAPISM,

OR SPREAD MUSTARD PLASTER.

An admirable external remedy for Cramps, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Diarrhœa, Flatulency, Coughs, Colds, and universally applicable where an external remedy is required.

Warranted to preserve, unimpaired, its strength in any climate equally with the original and unsurpassed with the Purest Triticle Mustard, prepared especially for this purpose, and contains no foreign substance to dilute its strength.

FOR SALE BY

A. J. RANKIN,
JOS. ABEL,
JNO. MATTERN.

SUCCESS A PROOF OF MERIT.

If there were no efficacy in the curative powers of

DR. SARGENT'S

Celebrated Remedies,

They would have been rejected by the public long ago, but on the contrary, though they have been before the public for upwards of thirty-seven years, the demand for them is greater to-day than ever.

Thousands of sufferers have been relieved, and many confirmed invalids have been restored to health through their instrumentality. Testimonials from those who have used them can be furnished on the proprietor, and all who have used them recommend them highly.

ATHENSVILLE, PA., April 21, 1869.

MR. GEO. A. KELLY—Dear Sir: I have used Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills of great value to me. They have never been only restored, but sustained me. I will recommend them to all my friends.

Yours truly, THOMAS HOPKINS.

DR. SARGENT'S

Backache Pills

Are a never-failing remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs, such as Pains in the Small of the Back, Gravel, Dropsy, Inconvenience of Urine, Strangury, Inflammation of the Kidneys, &c., &c.

For Sale by Druggists.

Price Fifty Cents per Box, Sugar-coated.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not have them on hand, request him to order them. Sent by mail upon receipt of price. Sole proprietor,

GEORGE A. KELLY,

Wholesale Druggist, corner second avenue and Wood street, Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Furniture and Chairs,

No. 424 PENN STREET, above Canal St.

ALSO, AT 135 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Work promptly attended to. We Manufacture SCHOOL FURNITURE of all description, and are Agents for UHLINGER'S PATENT SCHOOL FURNITURE. 29

SCHOOL NOTICE.

The Board of School Directors of New Brighton School District, will receive applications until July 1, 1869, for (11) ELEVEN TEACHERS, as follows:

1 Male Principal at $100 per month.
1 Female High School Teacher at $55 per month.
3 Female Grammar School Teachers at $45 per month.
2 Female Intermediate School Teachers at $40 per month.
2 Female Primary School Teachers at $30 per month.

The County Superintendent will hold the Examination in the School Building, THURSDAY, July 1, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

A. D. GILLELAND,
Secretary Board.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MCKEESPORT AND VICINITY, JUNE 16, 1869.

J. Y. MCLAUGHLIN, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEAR SIR: In the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL of May 17, 1869, we, the undersigned citizens, were led to believe, from the statement made by you, in the same paper, that in case of your election to the office of Sheriff of Allegheny county, at the coming election, you, as an honorable man, would bind yourself to pay the one-half of the net profits of the said office during the term, to the widows and orphans of the soldiers fallen in the late war, and would appoint as trustees or Guardians of said fund the several Judges of our Courts in said county, the Judges of the Orphans' Court to have power to appoint auditors to examine your books at such time as they may deem proper.

If this is correct you will please make us through our public papers, and if so we will give you our support.

Jno. A. H. Rider,	Wm. Metcalf,
James P. White,	Charles Woods,
John S. Kuhn, M.D.	Jos. F. Painter,
O. A. Lyle,	J. M. Smith,
John Orwig,	G. W. Byerly,
Wm. Stone,	J. H. Rose,
Wm. Hanby,	John Lewis,
H. B. Campbell,	A. L. Keams,
T. A. Lewis,	Jno. Hawkes,
T. B. Hamrick,	Wm. Cook,
John L. Wolff,	T. H. Hall,
John Spilman,	Joel F. Ryan,
Q. A. McClure,	Wm. Schaum,
Henry M. Serrill,	Wm. Allen,
Presly Roads,	Henry Hartman,
Frederick Roads,	Arthur Ehrnbeck,
Samuel Beverly,	Ernest Reichenbach,
Jacob Hoffman,	Barthold Reichenbach,
Geo. Snyder,	Jacob Loeb,
T. A. Carnahan,	Peter Weinkauf,
Jacob Maurer,	Geo. Fetzer,
Henry Myers,	Henry Myers,
Oliver Reese,	John Webber,
Jno.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Particular Attention Paid to the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Government Bonds

We will Register all kinds of Government Bonds

FREE OF CHARGE.

This gives the holder Absolute Security against Theft, Loss or Destruction.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS. tf

Holders of Coupon Bonds,

5-20s of 1862,

Can realize a handsome profit by exchanging them for Registered Bonds.

LATER ISSUES CONVERTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 21, 1869.

Whilst money is ruling at most excessive rates at the financial metropolis, and discounting mercantile paper is out of the question, we are able to report a comparatively easy condition in our local loan market. The banks, as a general thing, are able to accommodate their customers at the usual rates, and there is very little good paper seen on the open market. It is rather a pleasant reflection for borrowers to be assured that such is the conservative course of the banks generally in this city, that they are strengthening themselves so as to be prepared for all legitimate demands upon them.

—The inquiry for local stocks is not quite so brisk. Valley bonds are offered at about 88, but purchasers are shy. It is thought since the July coupon is off that they may relapse to their former selling price, about 82. Columbia oil stock is quiet and dull. Bank shares are without any special interest. The semi-annual dividend on many of them is now nearly due, and holders are not anxious to part with their stocks.

—United States bonds are, at the moment, steady and higher, notwithstanding the depression in the general stock market. Among the influences operating adversely upon the market have been the large crops of grain, which has held in check the speculative demand usual in June, in anticipation of the payment of the July coupons, and the interruption of the foreign demand, consequent upon the large supply of cotton and breadstuffs, and the disturbance of confidence in the foreign money markets growing out of the results of the elections in France. For the last two days, the recovery of the tone of the London and Paris markets has induced a partial revival of purchases by the foreign bankers, who appear confident that Europe will continue to take liberal amounts of our bonds. "The market has been steadily sustained by the week's purchases of $1,000,000 Five-Twenties by the government. Already $5,000,000 bonds have in this way been taken permanently off the market, and the supply that may have been drawn out under the inducement of comparatively high prices and the adverse influences above noted. The advanced scale of prices may be considered now to have been fairly tested, and the fact that Europe has taken increased amounts at the higher figures, and that there has been no extensive realizing by domestic holders, shows that the rise has been based upon solid grounds and may therefore be expected to prove permanent. The future of the market must depend very much upon the course of money, the continuance of the Government purchases and the general financial condition of the foreign demand. With a steady course of the money market, it would seem almost inevitable that there should be a considerable speculative demand, in connection with the payment of the July interest. The total payable upon coupons and registered stock is $31,840,000; and experience has shown that a large proportion of these disbursements *is usually reinvested in bonds. It is, in fact,* this habit of the bondholders which, perhaps more than any other cause, has contributed to the steady advance in the figures on which formerly would have been deemed impossible. The general tone of trade upon the market is quite moderate, and appears to be about evenly distributed among domestic dealers and foreign bankers. Under all the circumstances, therefore, assuming a steady course of the other markets, the probabilities appear to favor firmness in this class of securities.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as reported by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	120½	120⅝	120⅝
1862 5-20's	117½	117¾	117¾
1864 5-20's	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
1865 5-20's, old	117⅛	117⅜	117⅜
1865 5-20's, new	118⅛	118⅜	118⅜
1867 5-20's	118	118	118
1868	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
10-40's	108	107½	108
Gold	137½	137¾	137¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	June 18.	June 19.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	138¼	137¾		¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	120⅝	120⅝	⅛	
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	117¾	117¾		
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	116⅞	116⅞		
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, old	117⅜	117⅜		
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new	118⅜	118⅜		
U. S. 10-40s	109	109¼	¼	
U. S. 6s, Jan. and July, 1865, 119	119	119		
U. S. 6s, Jan. and July, 1867, 118⅝	119¼	¼		
U. S. 6s, Jan. and July, 1868, 117⅝	118	¼		

—Henry Clews & Co.'s monthly circular remarks that the break in the stock market is a natural reaction from the late extreme high prices. The inflation has tempted into the field strong combinations to test its strength, and their movements being backed by the course of the money market, it has been found comparatively easy to break down some of the most strongly supported stocks upon the list. The "bulls" cliques themselves do not appear to have had confidence in the prices which the reports of their "watching and consolidation" schemes had produced, and have probably in some cases, co-operated with the "bears" in breaking down the market, so as to engineer a new rise on a lower basis. At the moment, there is no relaxation of effort on either side in the market; and, should the present activity in money be continued, a further decline would probably result. The lowest point being touched, however, the parties now most dominant in depressing prices are prosecuting schemes which make it to their interest to be there as buyers and to promote a return to high figures. Any extreme decline in prices seems to be unwarranted for by the present position of the roads. Their earnings, very generally, show an improvement upon last year, and with the expectation of steady dividends. At the same time, there seems to be some reason for expecting that the present scale of freights may have to be reduced. The West has immensely increased its yield of breadstuffs, and the prospects of the home and European crops warrant the expectation of another abundant harvest, with, presumably lower prices for breadstuffs. It may be concluded, therefore, that the time has come when the farmers can no longer afford to pay the present high scale of charges for transportation; and although, with lower rates of freight and increased quantities, the roads may keep up their late high gross earnings, as their expenses must, under such circumstances, be increased. It is clear that the net earnings must be reduced, until it is found practicable to curtail wages and general running expenses.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 21, 1869.	10 A M	10 A M	12 M	1 P M	3 P M	4 P M
New York Central	188¾	188¾	187	188¼	188¼	188¼
Hudson River	157⅛	157⅛				
Harlem	144½	144½				
Reading	96¾	96¾	96	97¾	96¾	96¾
Mich. Central	132	132		132		
Mich. Southern	102⅜	103	103	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
Illinois Central	148	148		148		
Cleve. and Pitts.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Fort Wayne	122¾	122¾		122¾		
Chicago and Rock Island	104	104	104	104	104	104
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Do preferred	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Cleveland and Toledo	115	115	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Toledo and Wabash	46	46		46		
Toledo and Wabash, pref.	80	80		80		
Chicago and Alton	133	133		133		
St. Paul	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	72¾	73
St. Paul, preferred	83½	83½		83½		83
Ohio and Mississippi	27½	27½		27½		
Pacific Mail	97¾	97¾		97¾		
Western Union Telegraph	33¾	33¾		33¾		
Adams Express	69	69		69		
Merchants Union Express	40	40		40		
American M. U. Express	40	40		40		
Wells, Fargo Express	69	69		69¼		
United States Express	70	70	70	70	70	70
Gold	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾

ex-dividend.

A comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	183	188¾	1¾	
Hudson River	156¾	157¼	¼	
Harlem	144	144½	½	
Reading	96¾	96¾		
Mich. Central	130	132	1¾	
Mich. Southern	102⅜	103⅛	¾	
Illinois Central	148	148		
Cleve. and Pitts.	92¾	92¾		
Fort Wayne	122¾	122¾		
Chicago and Rock Island	104	104		
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾		
Do preferred	93¾	93¾		
Cleveland and Toledo	115	115¾	¾	
Toledo and Wabash	47¾	46		1¾
Do preferred	81½	80		1½
Ohio and Miss.	27¾	27½		¼
Pacific Mail	87¾	88	¼	
Western U. Telegraph	34	33¾		¼
Adams Express	69	69¼	¼	
Merch. U. Ex.	42	40		2
American M. U. Ex.	40	40		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	70	69¾		¼
United States Ex.	69½	69¾	¼	

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, June 21, 1869.

Our markets to-day were quiet and dull and without much change to note in prices.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—No demand and season over. A few barrels are occasionally sold at nominal prices ranging from $6@7 50 per barrel as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Market dull and nominally 80c@$1 ⅌ gal for prime to extra.

BEANS—Dull at $1 75@2 ⅌ bush for good to extra small white.

BUTTER—Prices drooping. Sales of choice at 28@30c ⅌ lb; common dull and nominal at from 12 to 18c ⅌ lb, according to quality.

CHEESE—Sales of choice at 18@19c ⅌ lb.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 50 and No. 2 at $1 20 ⅌ gallon.

HOMINY—Market dull at $3 00@3 25 ⅌ bbl.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 50 ⅌ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 25@1 50.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market very firm but quiet. We quote shoulders at 12½@13c; ribs 17½@17½c; clear sides 18½@19½c; canvassed sugar-cured hams 21@21c; plain hams 18@18½c; canvassed sliced beef 24c; canvassed breakfast bacon 20@22c. Lard in tierces 23c; lard in half bbls 24c; lard in 10 kegs 25c. Mess pork ⅌ bbl $33 50.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are: $1 00 wholesale for bran, $1 00, shipstuff, $1 20; middlings, $1 80; screenings, $1 00; and for sweepings $2 00.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $2 50 ⅌ bushel. Nothing doing in clover or timothy seed and prices not quotable.

POTATOES—No regular price, but a little firmer. Choice peachblows nominally from store about 40@45c. New potatoes quoted at $2 75@3 75 ⅌ bbl as to quality.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 80@1 85 ⅌ end, $1 90@2 00 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@5 00, as to size of package.

TICKLES—Sales at from 75@80c ⅌ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons good, and prices may be quoted at $22@23 ⅌ ton, as to quality.

FLOUR.—Market dull and prices nominal from store. Every brand, and every holder has his own price. From store we quote nominally good in bbls at $5 50@6 50; choice spring in bbls $6 50@6 75, and unsack $6 75@6 90; choice winter in bbls $7 00, and in sacks $6 75. The Pearl Mill prices for fresh ground flours are as follows: Pearl Mill three star, green brand, in barrels $9 00, and in sacks $8 75; double extra of selected amber and white winter wheat, in barrels $7 00, and in sacks $7 60, choice selected red winter wheat flour, in barrels $7 30, and in sacks $7 00; choice spring wheat flour in barrels $6 00, and in sacks $6 30. The City Mill prices are as follows: Choice white and Missouri amber wheat flour, in bbls, $7 80, in sacks, $7 50 ⅌ bbl; choice winter wheat, in bbls, $7 00, in sacks, $6 75 ⅌ bbl; choice spring wheat, in bbls, $6 50, in sacks, $6 25 ⅌ bbl; good extra and baker's flours, $5 50.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, cold bolted, ⅌ bbl of 3 bushels, $3 75, and by the bushel 75c@$1.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $6 50@6 75 ⅌ bbl, as to quality.

GRAIN—The market rules very dull and prices irregular. Red winter wheat is firmer at $1 25@1 30. A few sales of oats from first hands were made at 64@65c per bushel and from store sale at 66@68c ⅌ bushel. On the track car corn sells at 70@72c, as to quality, and from store at 75@78c. Rye is dull and weak at $1 10@1 15 ⅌ bushel. Barley dull and nominally about $1 20 for choice No. 1 spring. Buckwheat of a choice kind commands $2 00 ⅌ bush.

WHISKEY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote highwines at 95c@$1; Common rectified $1 05@, and proof rectified $1 10@1 15. Pure rye and bourbon are in demand, but barely 5 years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $2 50. Bonded old rye Whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ⅌ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 22, 1869.

The petroleum oil market yesterday was inactive. There were but few sales made. There is no essential change to note in prices from those ruling on Saturday, but the market closed weak. The few sales made are reported as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

2,000 bbls S O, 30 days.....14c
1,000 bbls f. o. b. cars, Venango city, July delivery at.....$5 50
1,000 bbls S O to July 1.....14c

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls. to July 1st at 30½c.

DISPATCHES.

ANTWERP, June 21—Refined 46¼ francs
LIVERPOOL, June 21.—Refined 19d; spirits 8d.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1869.—A. M.—Market quiet; prime light straw to white, 30c; standard white, 30½c; crude, 16½c.

NEW YORK, June 21, 1869.—A. M.—Market quiet but firm; crude 18½c, and refined 38@38½c.

NEW YORK, June 21, 1869.—P. M.—Crude dull and prices nominal for crude at 18½c.

NEW YORK, June 21, 1869.—P. M.—Refined quiet but firm at 38½c.

NEW YORK, June 21, 2:00 P. M.—Crude dull and prices lower; offered at 18c.

NEW YORK, June 21, 1 P. M.—Market quiet at $1 10 bid, and $5 15@5 20 asked.

OIL CITY, June 21, 2 P. M.—Market $5 50 and nominal.

TITUSVILLE, June 21, 2 P. M.—The market is quiet at $5 00@5 10 along down—crude, and $4 50@4 90 at Miller and Titusville. No sales have been acknowledged.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1:15 P. M.—Market quiet; nothing doing. Petroleum nominal. June 30@c; July, 31@c; August, 32c; September, 33c; lines 33c; crude bulk 16@c.

NEW YORK, June 21, 12:30 P. M.—Market very dull; no buyers; can buy at about $5 10.

OIL CITY, PA., June 21.—Market very quiet; about 5,000 barrels in operation.

TIDIOUTE, June 21, 4:30 P. M.—Market dull; nothing doing; buyers offering $1 50@1 60.

TITUSVILLE, June 21, 1 P. M.—Market very quiet, and nothing doing. Worth $1 40, with no buyers.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 21, 4:30 P. M.—Market quiet and nominal at $5 25. No disposition to operate. Have heard of nothing to-day. Weather raining and mild.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

J. R. Lyon & Co.	31 D. Cook
Fisher Bros.	1,921 Fleming & Co.
T. Leach	270 Commercial Oil W
Total	3,831

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R. Oils.

Brann & Wagner, 500 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Fleming, Koehler & Co, 550 bbls ref to Waring, King & co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Works, 319 bbls ref to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Venango Oil Works, 168 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockstein, Frew & co. 53 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philda.

Lawrence, 200, 75 bbls ref to Warden Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

McCreery Bro, & Co, 116 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Logan & Co, 303 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 986 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipment Refined.....2,909 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Penna. Central R. R.

Hutchison Oil and Refining Co, 925 bbls refined to **Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia**

Brooks, Ballentine & Co, 28 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

McKenna & Rogers, 5 bbls refined to A P Phipps, Philadelphia.

S B Floyd, 15 bbls ref to D Cook, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA.

The receipts for the week were of crude 9,784 bbls, and of refined 17,465 bbls. The exports were 201,942 gal; of this amount there was of refined 201,942 gal, and of crude 0 gal. Total export since January 1st, 1869, 10,570,215 gal, against 16,706,973 gal same time last year.

The sale of petroleum on Friday last was as follows: At

	bbls.
Point Breeze	1,000
Riverside, Point	5,700
Gibson's Point	1,500
Total	21,200

There were on Saturday nineteen vessels chartered and loading for foreign ports.

BOSTON.

The *Bulletin* of Saturday says that in the Boston market crude is nominal at 18@19c in bulk, and 22@22c in bbls. Refined is unsettled, with sales at 32@34c ⅌ gal for Western, and 34@35c for Boston brands. Canned at case oil, for Southern export, is selling at 40@42c ⅌ gallon. Naphtha is quiet, with sales at 13@22c ⅌ gal as to gravity.

IRON.

IRONTON, OHIO.

The pig iron market is slightly easier, says the *Journal*, and the supply increasing somewhat, but No. 1 sells readily at our quotations. The receipts for the week foot up 740 tons, and shipments 570 tons. The home consumption between the two rolling mills, the furnaces here, and the foundries is about 205 tons per week. We quote:

Mill, hot blast, No. 1	$40 00@42 00
Foundry, hot blast, No. 1	40 00@43 00
Foundry, hot blast, No. 2	44 00@46 00
Hecla, cold blast, No. 1 Carwheel	60 00@63 00
Etna, cold blast, No. 1 Carwheel	60 00

BITUMINOUS.

Belfont No. 1.....$19 00

Nails are better demand without change in price, $4 50 for 10d@6d. Bar is in good request and the mills have a number of choice orders ahead.

Grant Furnace progresses. The stack is up. Charcoal and ore are being rapidly stacked. The furnace will be cold blast and is expected to make 18 tons a day.

We have been shown some specimens of Pine Grove Iron, which is certainly equal to the best foundry made in this locality.

Messrs. C. C. Culbertson, Dr. E. R. Earhart and ——— Armstrong have bought Buffington Furnace, Ky., for $29,000, and will immediately start her going.

BOSTON.

There is hardly a shade of difference to note in the iron market, the demand for American and Scotch continuing light, while prices are very firm, and holders do not press their stocks upon the market. In American pig metal there has been but little business or demand, while prices are very strong. The market for manufactured iron continues dull, at old quotations, with inconsiderable transactions. There is less inquiry for English rails, but prices are firm. The *Bulletin* quotes Scotch pig firm, with small sales of leading brands Nos 1 in bbls *for consumption, at a range of $42@46 ⅌ ton, including Gartsherrie at $46@46, and Coltness at $45 50@46. American is in better demand and firmer, with sales of refined at $60@65 ⅌ ton for the different numbers. Charcoal pig is selling at $48@50 ⅌ ton, for brands. Iron in coil, with sales of English and American, from at 90c@$1 ⅌ ton for common, and 3½@4 00 for refined. Rails in good demand with sales at $66@66 90 ⅌ ton, gold, for English, and $70 50@80 ⅌ ton, currency, for American. Cast steel is selling at 18@22c ⅌ lb for English, and 19@20c for American. Boiler plates are selling at 7½c for flanges, 8½c for C No. 1, and 8c ⅌ lb for common and tank. Russia sheet is in very moderate demand, with sales at 11½@12c, gold, as to number. English and American do. is quiet and selling at 9½@9 80 ⅌ lb. Nails are plenty, with sales at 4½@ ⅌ lb for assorted sizes of cask rated sizes. Old iron is dull and lower, with sales at $1 90@2 00 ⅌ ton for cast and $1 75@1 87½, the outside rate for No 1 wrought scrap.

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY

HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.

Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,
Stands great heat without change; remains liquid at all temperatures. Special Oil for tropical climates or hot weather.

Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop,
and Signal Oils.

Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,
Adapted for high speed.

Spindle Oil, Wool Head-Light Oil, Oil, Tannery Stun-Beadle, ing & Finishing Oil, Gasoline, Benzoline, Paraffine.

ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

The above products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patents by Superheated Steam Process. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, and a high temperature test, combined with a liquid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequaled in any market, and contain one of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. KENNY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COUPONS,

Gold and Bonds,

BOUGHT AT

HIGHEST QUOTATIONS.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

CORNER FIFTH AND WOOD STREET.

SEVEN PER CENT.

First-Class Gold Bonds,

Principal Payable in Gold in Fifty Years. Interest Payable in Gold in New York or London, Free of United States Taxation.

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Co.,

Being a FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BOND, secured by the Railroad, Branches, Depot Grounds, Rolling Stock, Equipment and Franchises of the Company.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT,

Yielding in Currency nearly Ten per Cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES:

J. EDGAR THOMSON, of Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES L. FROST, of New York City.

Considering the nature of the security offered, the feasibility and assured success of the enterprise, and the certainty of immediately ample returns from the traffic of the road, we regard these Bonds as among the best ever offered on the market. FIRST Government Bonds and Gold will be received at their market price in payment of these Bonds without commission.

S M'CLEAN & CO.,

No. 75 FOURTH AVENUE.

Sole Agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 21, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—¼ premium selling and ¼ off buying.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm at $6@6 25 for spring extras. Wheat firm and active; sales at No. 1 at 97½c; No. 2 advanced 2@2½c; sales at $1 19@1 22½; this afternoon firmer at $1 24 for No. 2.

CORN—Moderately active and firm; No. 1 advanced 2@2½c, with sales at 66@66½c; No. 2 advanced 3@3½c, with sales at 65@65½c; rejected 2@3c lower at 62@62½c; closing steady at 66@66½c for No. 2; this afternoon active at 66c for No. 2.

OATS—Quiet, firm and 1@1½c higher; sales of No. 2 at 40@40½c; closing at 41@41½c.

RYE—Firm and 1@1½c higher; sales of No 1 at $1 01; sample lots at $1 03; closing at $1 01.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal at $1 20 for No 2 in store.

HOGWINES—Quiet and steady at 89c.

PROVISIONS—New Orleans mess at $26 81. Sugar cured hams 18½@19½c for fair to choice.

LARD—Steady at 16½c.

BULK MEATS—Shoulders held at 14½c; packed clear rib sides 16c; clear sides 16½c; sugar cured hams held firm at 18½@20c for choice to fancy sugar cured. Whisky firm at 95c. Cattle quiet and unchanged at 3½@6c for common to choice. Hogs 7@9c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 21.—Flour—City made XXX white $8 75; amber $7 50@7 75; red winter $6 75; X red winter $5 75; XX spring $6 25. Common brands range as follows: White wheat $1 20@1 25; red and amber $6 00@7 00; XX spring $6 00@6 50. Wheat—Market heavy and declining. Sales were held at $1 04@1 25; No. 2 do at $1 24@1 25. Corn steady and quiet; sales of high mixed at 70c; ear corn 75c; mixed 65c for No. 2 do. Oats steady and moderately active; sales of No. 1 at 45c; No. 2 at 42c; rejected 38c. Barley dull and nominal. Petroleum—market unsettled, nominal and unchanged for refined; standard Belfont No. 1.....$19 00

Nails are better demand without change in price, $4 50 for 10d@6d. Bar is in good request and the mills have a number of choice orders ahead.

Grant Furnace progresses. The stack is up. Charcoal and ore are being rapidly stacked. The furnace will be cold blast and is expected to make 18 tons a day.

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New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Cotton steady and lower; sales 900 bbls at 33½@33¾c. Flour less active and firmer and in good demand; sales 21,500 bbls at $4 90@5 50 for superfine State and Western; $5 10@5 60 for common to choice extra State; $5 90@6 65 for extra Western; $6 30@7 25 for good to choice white wheat extra; $6 15@6 85 for common to choice round hoop Ohio; $6 90@7 50 for common to fair extra St. Louis; $6 90@7 50 for good to choice do, closing firm; included in the sales were 15,000 bbls on speculation and for export, extra western at $6 90@6 40, and extra State at $6 90@6 95. June and July delivery. Oregon flour quiet at $6 30@7 75. California quiet and steady; sales 200 bbls at $7 50@8 50. Rye flour quiet; sales 250 bbls at $4 25@6 25. Corn meal in fair request and steady; sales 1,000 bbls at $3 60@4 00 for Brandywine. Whisky dull; west-ern $1 03@1 04; Western free, $1 06@1 07. Wheat 1@2c lower, and a shade firmer, with a brisk export demand; sales 170,000 bush, including 30,000 bush No. 2 spring at $1 30@1 32 for No. 1 do; $1 30 for winter red western; $1 32@1 33 for amber do; $1 37@1 38 for white; $1 67 for white Michigan; $1 70 for white California. Rye dull at $1 15@1 16. Barley quiet and nominal. Barley Malt dull and nominal. Receipts of corn 79,000 bush; sales 70,000 bush at 70@71c for new mixed western; 72@73c for old do; 73@74c for new mixed western via canal; 66@67c for new mixed Jersey; 72@73c for old do; exports of corn 31,836 bush; oats dull; sales 24,000 bush at 38@40c for western in store and afloat; 42@43c for lots of grain in warehouse—wheat 52,336 bush, including 44,000 bush on private terms; corn 5,000 bush at 72c; rye 84,477 bush, barley 168 bush, malt 107,876 bush, peas 31,418 bush. Rice steady; sales 100 tcs Carolina at 9½@10c, gold. Sugar unchanged; sales 1,000 hhds at 10½c, gold. Molasses quiet at 32@33c for New Orleans and 33c for refined. Hops quiet at 6@8c for Americans. Linseed oil quiet at 88@89c. Pork quiet and steady; sales 900 bbls at $27 87½@28 00 for new mess, $26 50@26 75 for old mess, $25 50@25 75 for prime, and $23 50@23 90 for prime mess; also, 200 bbls on private terms. Beef quiet and steady; sales 100 bbls at $12 50@13 50 for plain mess; also, 200 bbls on private terms. Beef hams quiet and firmer; sales 40 bbls at $29 50@30 00. Cut meats quiet and steady; sales 110 bbls. Tierce beef dull; sales 150 tcs at 6½@6¾c for prime mess; also, 200 tcs at 7c for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales 40 bbls at $29 50@30 00. Tallow dull and firm; sales 170 packages at 9½@9¾c for shoulders and hds, and 9¾@9⅞c for tcs and bbls. Middlings firm; short ribbed and Stratford at 16½c. Lard dull; sales 60 tierces at 16½@16¾c for prime; 17@17½c for western steam. Butter dull and unchanged. Cheese dull and heavy at 11@15½c. Turpentine heavy at 46@47c. Rosins dull and unchanged at $2 60@2 65 for strained. Freights to Liverpool dull and firmer; wheat per sail at 9@9½d.

LATEST—Flour quiet and shade firmer for low grades, with an active export demand at $6 10@6 20 for extra western; $6 25@6 30 for extra State; $6 30@6 40 for white wheat at $1 40@1 41 for No. 1; $1 39@1 40 for No. 2; $1 32@1 34 for No. 3 spring. Rye quiet and nominally unchanged. Barley quiet and steady at $1 20@1 30 for No. 2. Corn heavy and declining; sales 70,000 bush at 70@71c for new mixed western via canal; 72@73c for old do; 73@74c for new mixed western; 66@67c for new mixed Jersey; 72@73c for old do; receipts of corn 31,836 bush; oats dull; sales 24,000 bush at 38@40c for western in store and afloat; 42@43c for lots of grain in warehouse—wheat 52,336 bush, including 44,000 bush on private terms; corn 5,000 bush at 72c; rye 84,477 bush, barley 168 bush, malt 107,876 bush, peas 31,418 bush. Rice steady; sales 100 tcs Carolina at 9½@10c, gold. Sugar unchanged; sales 1,000 hhds at 10½c, gold. Molasses quiet at 32@33c for New Orleans and 33c for refined. Hops quiet at 6@8c for Americans. Linseed oil quiet at 88@89c. Pork quiet and steady; sales 900 bbls at $27 87½@28 00 for new mess, $26 50@26 75 for old mess, $25 50@25 75 for prime, and $23 50@23 90 for prime mess; also, 200 bbls on private terms. Beef quiet and steady; sales 100 bbls at $12 50@13 50 for plain mess; also, 200 bbls on private terms. Beef hams steady; sales 40 bbls at $29 50@30 00. Cut meats quiet and steady; sales 110 bbls. Tierce beef dull; sales 150 tcs at 6½@6¾c for prime mess; also, 200 tcs at 7c for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales 40 bbls at $29 50@30 00. Tallow dull and firm; sales 170 packages at 9½@9¾c for shoulders and hds, and 9¾@9⅞c for tcs and bbls. Middlings firm; short ribbed and Stratford at 16½c. Lard dull; sales 60 tierces at 16½@16¾c for prime; 17@17½c for western steam. Butter dull and unchanged. Cheese dull and heavy at 11@15½c. Turpentine heavy at 46@47c. Rosins dull and unchanged at $2 60@2 65 for strained. Freights to Liverpool dull and firmer; wheat per sail at 9@9½d.

LATEST—Flour quiet and shade firmer for low grades, with an active export demand at $6 10@6 20 for extra western; $6 25@6 30 for extra State; $6 30@6 40 for white wheat at $1 40@1 41 for No. 1; $1 39@1 40 for No. 2; $1 32@1 34 for No. 3 spring. Rye quiet and nominally unchanged. Barley quiet and steady at $1 20@1 30 for No. 2. Corn nominal. Oats quiet and firmer; mixed western at 41@42c; white do at 43@45c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Coal—Receipts light and quiet, but steady. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, June 21.—LIVE STOCK—The heavy supply of cattle at our yards to-day, and the want of the perfectly glutted sheep market, added to the fact that peoplehave begun to leave the city for the country, combine to depress the market. There were 9,000 head for the week, but 665 from the previous week not included in the above were also received. Calf supply only 910 day in 2,000, of which nearly 500 remain unsold to-night. Trade was very dull. Beeves ruled 1@1½c lower, good fat steers selling at 15c, and fair cattle 14½c per lb. Cows and calves ruled heavy and dull, and 5@10 per head lower, good fat steers selling at 15c, and fair cattle 14½c per lb. Cows and calves ruled heavy and dull, and 5@10 per head lower, good fat steers selling at 15c, and fair cattle 14½c per lb. Cows and calves ruled heavy and dull, and 5@10 per head lower, good fat steers selling at 15c, and fair cattle 14½c per lb. Cows and calves ruled heavy and dull, and 5@10 per head lower, good fat steers selling at 15c, and fair cattle 14½c per lb. Cows and calves ruled heavy and dull, and 5@10 per head lower, good fat steers selling at 15c, and fair cattle 14½c per lb. Cows and calves ruled heavy and dull, and 5@

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Annual Address Before the Irving and Philomathean Literary Societies.

The annual address before the Irving and Philomathean Literary Societies of the Western University, was delivered last evening, in the presence of a fashionable and appreciative audience, by Rev. T. H. Hanna, Pastor of the Second United Presbyterian Church of this city.

The subject on which the reverend gentleman discoursed was "Personality; or, How to Keep and How Assert our Personality." After an interesting and attractive discussion of the premises, that each one has a work fitted to in station, the speaker continued:

I would give these practical directions. First. Forget not the importance of each individual life. That philosopher was doubtless correct who says: "If there were the smallest star in heaven that had no place to fill, the oversight would beget a disturbance which no Leverrier could compute. One grain of sand that dth not fall into its place would disturb or even finally disorder the whole scheme of the heavenly motions. Every particle of air has its appointed end." If every drop of air and every particle of sand, and every speck of burning light has its functions to perform in the great universe of matter, and only as they perform these functions their harmonious action in the whole, may we not put the question to each living, intelligent creature that treads the earth: Are you not much better than they; and are there not more momentous results attached to your single and brief existence here? Yes, God does not esteem men by nations, or communities or families, but by *individuals*. He does not apportion to nations and communities and families alone this work: but each person, even to the lowest, in that nation, has a sphere of action assigned—not the highest to each one, but a *high* work to do—an important place to fill. He gives to every soul that lives. The world would not be lighted and heated but for the stars, though the sun by all casual observers, gets all the credit. So the humble individual may think he is doing little, and the world may give him credit for little; but he is, if true to his opportunity and ability, doing a great work—a work without which progress should stop, and out which the world go backwards towards darkness, for the world is only collectively progressive because men are individually improvable and improved. All the great things of this world have been accomplished mainly by individuals. Six hundred biographies would give us all the great social, ecclesiastical or political events of history, which strew back along the track of the six thousand years of man's existence.

The speaker happily illustrated this point by alluding to the individual work of Galileo, Luther, Knox, Shakspeare, Bunyan, and the glory of our nation's birth clustered around the one name of Washington, and the greater glory of our new birth will ever come to mind when the revered name of Lincoln strikes the ear.

Second. Set yourself to ascertain for what you are specially intended. Understand, as far as in you lies, not what the arbitrary and changing standard of the world says is best for you to do, but what God has qualified you for doing best. To know one's selfhood—one's own intellections, and inclinations, and aptitudes, and resources—this lies at the basis of all successful living. It was said of Napoleon it knew of himself, and his grand enthusiastic faith in his "destiny" that made him what he was and admired as he is by the world. Know then, as far as in you lies, for what God made you. The speaker, in discussing under this head, admitted that persons who seriously tried to solve this question were liable to mistake their appropriate sphere of action, but that this did not justify any one in joining the masses which floated idly along whithersoever the breeze of popular opinion wafted them, ignorant of themselves and their destiny. Thorough, earnest examination, and sacred converse with Him who breathes out the prayer, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" were the means to be employed by each individual in understanding his *personalities*.

Third. Take with you to your chosen field an intelligent and determined purpose to succeed. The speaker opened this branch of his subject with a quotation from Sir T. T. Buxton, as follows: "The longer I live the more certain I am that the great difference between men—between the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant—is energy, invincible determination—a purpose once fixed, and then death or victory. That talent can do anything that can be done in this world, and genius can be a man without it." The speaker held that in order to fully develop and powerfully assert our personality, more than self-knowledge was necessary—more than a belief that we had found out our mission was needful. But in addition, a habit of acting with a distinct purpose in view, was essential. The truths contained in the old adage, "The Jack of all trades is master of none," and "The rolling stone gathers no moss," were happily illustrated. A good purpose once formed must be followed out by persistent and persevering efforts. Unqualified assent should not be given to the adage: "Circumstances make the man." It was nearer the truth to say that the man having a strong sense of his own individuality, seizes the circumstances as they exist, "and, with an indomitable energy, bends such as admit to his own iron determination; or, mounting upon them, compels them to become the instruments of elevating himself, and by them is borne aloft conspicuous to the gaze of an admiring world."

The above is but a meagre outline of the very able address, which was listened to with close attention.

Dr. Woods, President of the University, will deliver the Baccalaureate address this morning, in the chapel.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

The first case taken up was the Commonwealth vs. John and Christian Lattey, indicted for aggravated assault and battery; R. carpenter, prosecutor. It was alleged that the defendants got into an altercation with the prosecutor, when they seized hold of him and pulled a portion of his beard out. The jury returned a verdict of assault and battery, and the defendants were sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs each.

R. Renter, indicted for assault and battery, John Lattery prosecutor, was next placed on trial and found guilty. He was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs of prosecution.

John Higler and John Schell, indicted for larceny, were arraigned and plead guilty. They were sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of one year in the Western Penitentiary.

THE NOBLESTOWN STABBING CASE.

The next case was that of Peter Riley, charged with felonious cutting or stabbing Stephen Bulger was the prosecutor. When called to the stand he testified that he lived in Noblestown, and boarded with his father-in-law. On the evening of the 5th of April last he met Riley at Thompson's tavern, and a dispute arose about horse racing, during which Riley struck Bulger. They immediately sold Riley that he would take no "impudence" from him, and Riley replied that he would take as much as he chose to give. Bulger replied that if Riley was such a small a man for him (Bulger) to fight, and he did not want to have anything to do with him. Riley said he would watch him. Bulger then pushed Riley back, but did not strike him. Mr. Thompson and some others interfered, and Bulger started out to go home. He was followed by Riley, who intimated by some means that he ought not to "back out" from Riley. Soon after Riley appeared as if hunting for him. Bulger heard Riley and admired to meet the world. Know then, as far as in you lies, for what God made you. The speaker, in discussing under this head, admitted that persons who seriously tried to solve this question were liable to mistake their appropriate sphere of action, but that this did not justify any one in joining the masses which floated idly along whithersoever the breeze of popular opinion wafted them, ignorant of themselves and their destiny. Thorough, earnest examination, and sacred converse with Him who breathes out the prayer, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" were the means to be employed by each individual in understanding his *personalities*.

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